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LABOR ISSUE MAY BE RAISED BY MAN-POWER BILL

United States Senate Military Committee Writes Into New Draft Measure Clause to Enforce Work or Fight Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After devoting several days to the consideration of the Administration's man-power bill, the Senate Military Affairs Committee unanimously agreed on Tuesday to insert in the bill a drastic clause intended to prevent industrial slacking during the existing emergency. The action of the Military Affairs Committee is the first definite step taken by any branch of the government to prevent strikes and walkouts in those industries which are absolutely essential for the efficient prosecution of the war.

Owing to the antagonism of the American Federation of Labor to any legislation intended to discipline labor, the Administration has shown strong disinclination to adopt disciplinary measures. Things, however, have now come to such a pass that it is deemed well nigh impossible to support an army of 85 divisions in the field if the whole industrial fabric is weakened and disorganized through the constant recurrence and incurrence of labor disputes.

The efforts hitherto made to prevent strikes and walkouts have proved almost futile as have the attempts made from time to time to stop profiteering. Former President Taft and Frank P. Walsh have been given considerable powers to settle disputes between employers and employees, but after much experience with the results achieved it cannot be said that labor troubles have materially decreased or that the Labor Adjustment Board has hit on a solution which safeguards the future. Adjustment through mutual agreement has proved well nigh impossible, while the loss of output and efficiency constitutes a standing danger. With the ranks of labor being depleted to provide a fighting army, the Senate committee wisely, it is believed, came to the conclusion that a radical departure from the accepted policy of laissez faire must be boldly faced and carried out in the interest of national

defense. The man-power bill as finally adopted authorizes the government to grant exemption for "persons engaged in occupations and employments found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of the national interest during the emergency."

The amendment, originally proposed by Senator Thomas of Colorado, and finally drafted by Senator Reed of Missouri, provides that such exemptions are not to be construed as a bar to military service. In other words, if an exempted individual takes advantage of his position and fails to work bona fide, he automatically loses his right to deferred classification and becomes immediately liable to military service.

Senator Reed's amendment is as follows:

"Provided that when any person shall have been placed in a deferred or exempted class for any of the reasons in this paragraph set forth, he shall not be entitled to remain therein unless he shall in good faith continue, while physically able to do so, to work at and follow such occupation, employment or business, and if he fails to do so he shall again become subject to the draft. The President shall make regulations for enforcing this provision."

Unless the Administration interferes, it is practically certain that the Senate will adopt this provision. On the other hand, it is deemed very unlikely that the Administration or the War Department will protest, as it will be seen that the action of the committee merely gives legislative sanction to the "work-or-fight" order which emanated from the War Department itself. The Federation of Labor will, in all probability, protest, and politics may be interjected, especially as the congressional primaries are now active in many states. The issue is one of the most important raised since the United States entered the war, and it cannot be decided without a bitter fight.

The committee added three other amendments. One of these provides against discrimination against the wives of soldiers or sailors because they are married women. It is as follows:

"The wife of a soldier or sailor serving in the present war shall not be disqualified for any position under the government because she is a married woman."

Another amendment renders soldiers and sailors who have volunteered or been drafted, eligible for commissions and for admission to schools and camps for the training of officers, regardless of age. When this country first entered the war there was some injustice in this direction. The rules adopted by the War and Navy departments were so inelastic and narrow that soldiers and sailors in the ranks were not given the same opportunity for earning commissions as were given to many who went into training camps from civil life. This policy is now changed, and oppor-

(Continued on page two, column five)

STATES SAY RATES ARE DISCRIMINATORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Complaints were filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission on Tuesday by the public service commissions of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, declaring that the 25 per cent freight increase and the 10 per cent express increase are discriminatory against fruit, vegetables, berries and fish from these states. The commission is asked to set these rates aside and establish new schedules based upon the rates formerly in force. Director-General McAdoo and 26 railroads are named as defendants in the freight rates case.

ALLIES STILL PUSH STEADILY FORWARD

Stiffened German Resistance and Roads Literally Torn to Pieces Sufficient to Account for Slowing Down of Offensive

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

The tremendously stiffening resistance of the Germans, combined with the difficulty of bringing up guns over roads literally torn to pieces, is quite sufficient to account for the slowing down of the allied offensive in the Meuse valley. At the same time Marshal Foch is pushing his attack remorselessly, and is slowly approaching objectives, the possession of which if obtained, is bound to have remarkable effects on the present struggle. The British are pressing forward persistently north of Roye and on the northern bank of the Somme, whilst the French are steadily closing on Lassigny, though they have not yet entered either Chaulnes nor Roye, the capture of both of which was announced in the headlines of certain papers several days ago. Yesterday it was the turn of Lassigny to be captured, but Lassigny still remains in the hands of the Germans. At the same time the position in Lassigny must be becoming difficult, General Humbert's men having pressed up the road from the village of Gury, and having established themselves in the park of Plessier-de-Roye and in the village of Belval, immediately to the south of the town. This is exactly what was to be expected, since it was quite certain that the Germans would not permit their greater force of resistance along the Somme itself, where their danger would chiefly lie.

Meantime Sir Douglas Haig has been able to take some stock of his captures, and he reports that since Thursday morning, when the present drive began, 28,000 prisoners, including 800 officers and 8 regimental commanders

(Continued on page five, column one)

FRANCE, CHINA AND THE PAPAL NUNCIO

Not Clear That Peking's Refusal to Receive Monsignor Petrelli Definitely Safeguards France's Treaty Rights

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—On July 22 an article appeared in the Journal des Debats discussing the attitude of the Vatican toward the rights of France as protector of Roman Catholic interests in China, which she holds by virtue of the Franco-Chinese treaty of 1858. The matter has assumed particular importance owing to the recent action of the Vatican in appointing a papal nuncio to Peking in the person of Monsignor Petrelli, apostolic delegate to the Philippines.

This was regarded by the French Government as a direct challenge to treaty rights and moreover as a political maneuver conducted by Admiral von Hintze, German Foreign Secretary, a Roman Catholic and a friend of Monsignor Petrelli. The French legation in Peking lodged a protest with the Chinese Government against acceptance of the papal nuncio, pointing out that since the Vatican was notoriously sympathetic toward the Central Powers, the acceptance of an official appointed by the Vatican during the war would be regarded as an unfriendly action.

Besides making the appointment, Rome was further pressing on Peking the acceptance of the Vienna Congress ruling which gives the papal nuncio higher rank than a plenipotentiary. It was known Peking was standing out against this claim, but what its decision would be with regard to the acceptance of the nuncio was uncertain, since it was recognized the position of the Chinese Government was difficult, since the Vatican's appointment had followed China's own appointment of a Minister at Madrid, whose duties were to include representation of his country at the Vatican.

Information is now received that Peking has refused to accept Monsignor Petrelli, friend of Admiral von Hintze, as papal nuncio, but it is not considered certain that the door has been definitely closed on the Vatican's attempt at ousting France from the exercise of her treaty rights.

MRS. SHEFFINGTON RELEASED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington, arrested in Dublin on Thursday last and removed to Holloway Jail, London, was released yesterday. On her return from America she was detained at Liverpool and forbidden to cross to Ireland but subsequently evaded the police.

PLAN TO UNITE ALL AUSTRALIAN LABOR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The Trades Union Congress, representing over 100 unions, has adopted a resolution in favor of the formation of a Workers Industrial Union of Australia for the purpose of binding all wage workers into one organization, eliminating craft unionism.

PLAN TO RECRUIT 50,000 IN IRELAND

Irish Officers and Men to Be Employed in Work of Raising Required Troops According to the New Scheme

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—The Irish Recruiting Council has issued a recruiting scheme for the enlistment of the 50,000 recruits the Lord Lieutenant has asked for. In agreement with the naval and military authorities, the council has assumed the responsibility for the executive work involved, and as far as possible, will employ Irish officers and men of different services in carrying out the work.

With a view to securing the advice and control of the local committees with a knowledge of local conditions, Ireland has been divided into 10 areas in the allotment of which, the past record of the recruiting in each area has been taken into consideration.

Each area is independent and has assigned to it, and subject to meeting the demands indicated for subsequent reinforcements, will be exempt, when that quota has been obtained, from any form of conscription. The headquarters of the several areas with their respective quotas are as follows: Belfast, quota 8500; Omagh, 5700; Sligo, 1600; Mullingar, 1800; Armagh, 2500; Dublin, 11,700; Galway, 2900; Limerick, 5400; Waterford, 5200; Cork, 4700.

BULGARIA AND DOBRUDJA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Sofia message states that Mr. Mallinoff, the Bulgarian Premier on Saturday received a deputation which described the "sufferings" of the Dobrudja under Rumanian domination and voiced the disappointment caused by the arrangement made regarding the Dobrudja in the Bucharest treaty. The deputation begged the Premier to use his influence with Bulgaria's allies, with a view to securing a solution of the Dobrudja question "by the annexation of the province to the mother country."

ARGENTINE PEOPLE SUPPORT ALLIES

Buenos Aires Editor, on Visit to New York, Says Neutrality of the Government Is in Fact Practically Nominal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The rank and file of the people in the Argentine Republic are strongly pro-ally, and the neutrality of the government itself is practically nominal, with a leaning toward the Allies, according to Jorge Mitre, editor of La Nacion of Buenos Aires, who recently granted an interview to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The people in my country, and especially the intelligent classes," said Mr. Mitre, "have frequently expressed their strong pro-ally sentiment. For instance, special mass meetings, such as those conducted by the Italians, have been attended by large and enthusiastic numbers. And the visit of your Admiral Caperton, together with the mingling of your sailors with our people, made a good impression. I don't think there are more than a half dozen of what may be called the high-class people who can be called pro-German. The large numbers of people who have at one time held governmental positions in our democracy are all decidedly pro-ally."

"As for the government, although I speak only as a private citizen, and as one who might be classified as belonging to the opposite party, I can say that I believe that the neutrality policy is only nominal. To prove this I can cite a few instances."

"President Irigoyen made a speech about a year ago, on the occasion of the reception of the new Belgian Minister, in which the President expressed sympathy for the cause of Belgium, which is the cause of the Allies. When the United States entered the war, the justice of that action was recognized in an official document issued through the Argentinean Foreign Minister. American boats have remained in Argentinean ports for longer periods than theoretical neutrality would allow."

"Most significant of all, I would call your attention to the trade agreement reached between the Argentine and the United States. By this agreement the United States sends paper to Argentina, in return for which Argentina agrees to send to the United States wheat and grain, she can spare above her own requirements."

"This agreement, which does not require the United States to send the required gold to Argentina until after the war, raises the rate of exchange back toward the normal figure. That figure is 104; the rate is now 98, and it was 93 before the agreement went into effect. With the exchange nearer normal, trade increases."

"Now I have a strong belief that this agreement, which was originally made for one year, will be renewed for the period of the war. There has already been a tremendous increase in business between the two nations since the war began; the Argentine

(Continued on page six, column four)

CHINA BUILDS FIRST STANDARD STEEL SHIP

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Router announces that the first steel standard ship built in China has been launched at Hong Kong, in the Whampoa Dock Company's shipyard.

COAL PRODUCERS MAKE COMPLAINTS

They Allege That Pennsylvania Miners Will Not Work Full Time—"Bootleggers" Are the Cause of Much Difficulty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Complaints have been made by large coal producers in Pennsylvania during the past few months that miners are not doing their full duty. It is alleged by producers that the miners will not work full time. The principal reason for this, it is further alleged, is that miners receive from \$8 to \$20 a day and can make enough in two or three days to meet their financial needs.

In Westmoreland County, especially, the authorities have experienced considerable difficulty with "bootleggers." Several arrests have been made by the Department of Justice agents. "Bootleggers" in teams and automobiles drive up to the mines and sell liquor to the miners at large prices. The federal authorities are doing everything in their power to break up the practice. Secret agents are working in the mines and whenever evidence of "bootleg" activities is indicated a thorough investigation is started. Recently several "bootleggers" arrested have been charged under the Espionage Act with interfering with the United States in the war by hampering coal production.

While much attention is being given to the question of fuel conservation, the local Fuel Administration is doing everything in its power to increase production. The mining districts are being visited frequently by speakers who plead with the miners to do their full duty.

D. W. Kuhn, United States Fuel Administrator for the Pittsburgh district, embracing Pennsylvania, bituminous coal producing sections, as well as the majority of coal operators who are familiar with the situation, are of the opinion the chances of having a supply large enough to meet the demands of the large mills, munition plants and essential industries and take care of the out-of-state industries which rely chiefly upon the supply of bituminous coal from this district, are very slim.

During the past few months there has been a material decrease in bituminous coal production in Westmoreland and Somerset counties, the two principal producing counties in the State. They were able to produce but 85 per cent of the full time output, the losses of production being attributed principally to car shortage, labor shortage and mine disability.

RUSSIAN GENERALS TO COMMAND NEW ARMY FOR TZECHS

Important Successes by Cossacks in Northern Don Region Reported from Moscow—Ensign Krylenko to Lead Red Guards

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The War Office announces that the British troops which landed at Vladivostok proceeded to the Vssuri front, and were enthusiastically received by the Tzecho-Slovak forces with whom they will cooperate. Reports regarding the latter are conflicting, some being to the effect that they are hard pressed by German and Austrian prisoners of war, while others state that the Serbians, Cossacks and counter-revolutionary reinforcements have swelled their forces to 300,000, and are seriously menacing Moscow by cutting off food supplies.

A Moscow message states that the Russian generals Tcherbatcheff and Tegermissoff have offered their services to the Tzecho-Slovaks, and will command a new army that is being formed. Simultaneously, the staff of the Don Cossacks announces that, as a result of the operations of the last three months, the Don region has been almost entirely cleared of the Bolsheviks. The Cossacks' army, it states, now consists of several tens of thousands of splendidly equipped soldiers and a final decisive engagement cannot be long deferred.

A Moscow dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung states that the Cossacks have gained important successes in the Northern Don region, where they have captured the railway line from Zariyn northward, thus completely cutting off Zariyn from the north, while Vladkava is being besieged and is doomed to fall owing to abandonment of Bestan Station.

Meanwhile, a Moscow message via Berlin states that Ensign Krylenko, who, after acting for a fleeting moment as commander-in-chief and has since done duty as a policeman, has been appointed to the chief command of the Red Guards sent to oppose the Tzecho-Slovaks.

Situation in the Ukraine

German Soldiers Dare Go About Only in Squads, It Is Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Advices from confidential sources received by the State Department on Tuesday reveal the change of feeling among the Russian masses in the Ukraine against the German troops. The department is told that the situation is so acute in the Ukraine that the German soldiers dare not go about singly or even in pairs, but only in squads. The peasants are constantly watching for opportunity to capture individual soldiers, upon whom they visit the most cruel punishment.

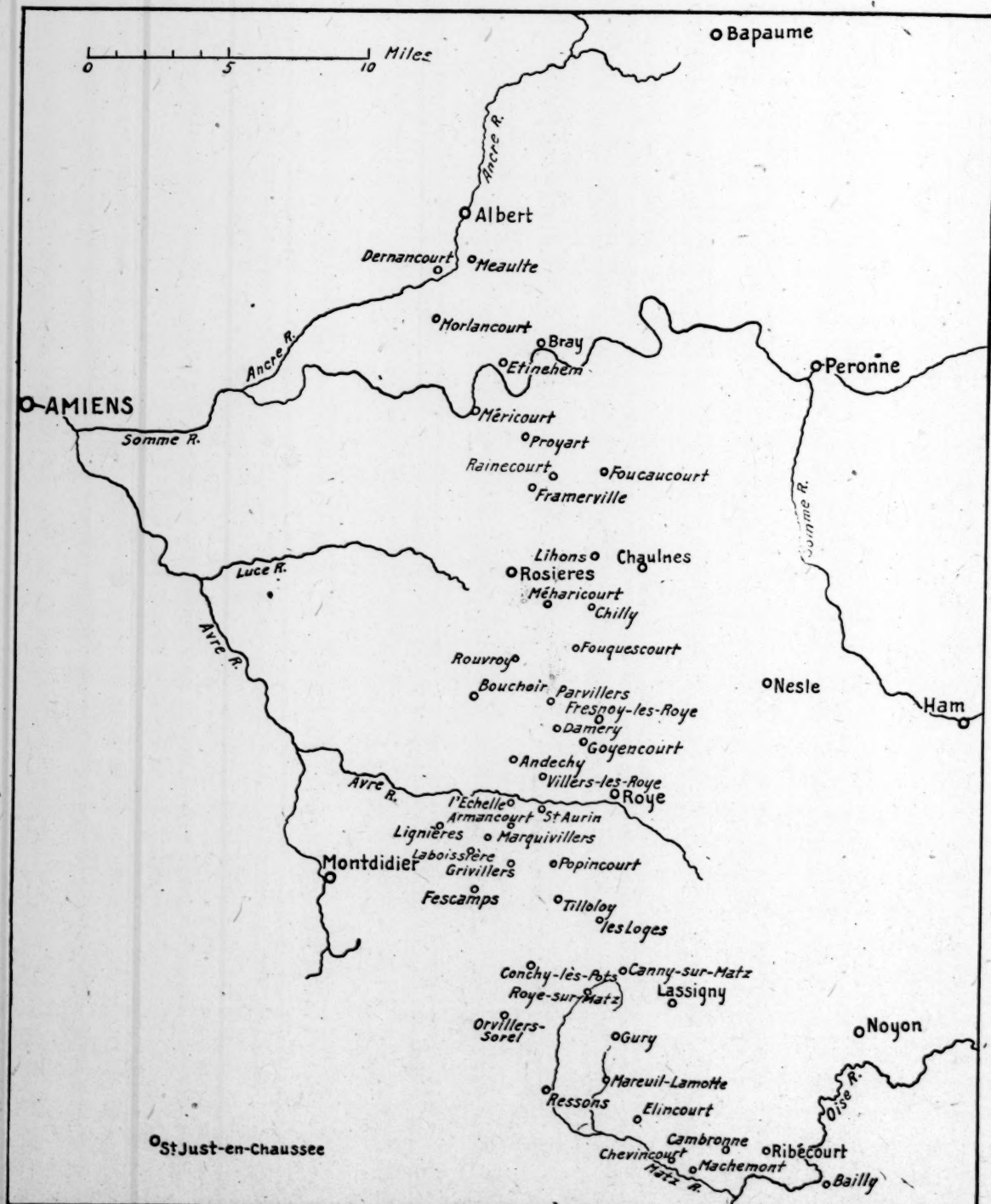
Capt. Vladimir Hurban, who is at present attached to the Tzecho-Slovak National Council, gives an explanation in detail of the methods used by the Germans for getting control of the small soviets. He says:

"The German influence in Siberia is also dominant in the soviets, big and little. It has been easy for the Germans. The method was this: A German officer prisoner announced that he had become converted to internationalism. He was received into the soviet as an internationalist. The men in the Soviet he became associated with were ignorant, many of them illiterate. It was simple for the German officer, with a well-trained mind and a disciplined will, to obtain control of the soviet. Other German prisoners in that district also became 'internationalists,' so that the German officer soon had confederates. Then, under the flag of internationalism, he would direct the Soviet in the interest of Germany, and often in carrying out direct orders from German agents."

"The Bolshevik do not realize how they are being used. They are too ignorant; the smaller, better posted number concur because they know that without the support of the Germans the Bolshevik could not remain in power. It is my belief that there are but few Soviets in Siberia who have not thus been subjected to German influence and control. All the Germans have to do is to say that they are willing to help against the world of imperialism. No question as to whether the profession is sincere seems to enter the mind of the Bolshevik."

"Outside the Soviets the Bolshevik have no strength in Siberia. All classes are ready to unite against the Bolshevik. They are known as people who will not work. Each wants to draw 40 or 50 rubles a day as a soldier who will not fight. They think there can be a world in which work is not necessary; that all a Soviet had to do is to issue a decree, and that whatever is called for will be provided. Those who are not ignorant are dishonest; all the criminal class has flocked to the Bolshevik."

"All serious people in Siberia, all who see the world as it really is, are opposed to the Bolshevik. Every serious-minded workman is, because



The battlefront between Albert and Ribecourt

General Foch's troops are still pressing forward, despite the increasing German resistance, and further important ground has been gained particularly in the region of Lassigny

DAILY INDEX FOR AUGUST 14, 1918

Business and Finance.....	Page 13
Stock Market Quotations.....	
Footwear Situation Unsettled.....	
Value of Liberty Bonds.....	
Mexican Oil Business Brisker.....	
Reason for Telephone Stock Decline.....	
Dividends Declared.....	
Editorials.....	Page 18
The Tragic Comedy of Herr Thyssen.....	
The President and Coal Production.....	
The American Banquet.....	
Notes and Comments.....	
European War.....	
Allied Forces Still Pushing Forward.....	1
France, China and the Papal Nuncio.....	1
I. W. W. Leader Haywood Charges.....	1
Capital With Sabotage by Adulteration.....	1
Official War Report.....	1
Russian Masses in Ukraine Reported.....	1
Bitter Against Germans.....	1
Further Sinkings by German Submarines Off New England Reported.....	2
Sir Robert Borden Visits Camps.....	2
German Influence Active in Morocco.....	2
German Military Policy Changing.....	2
American Edition on War Problems.....	2
German Projects to Control Press.....	2
How Troops War Between Attacks.....	2
Rumania After German Peace.....	2
French Writer on German Purpose.....	2
Fashions and the Household.....	Page 12
A Shanting Dress.....	
A Farmhouse Dining Room.....	
General News.....	
Complaint Made That Coal Miners Will Not Work Full Time.....	1
Editor Says Argentine People Are Pro-Ally.....	1
Senate Man-Power Amendment Aims at Labor Slackers.....	1
Sinn Feiners of Butte Silenced.....	2
Hawaiians Drafted May Lose Voting Right.....	2
Joseph Ridder Charges of Mr. Becker.....	2
More Facts On the Espionage in Spain.....	3
Official Report on Reform in India.....	3
Five-Cent Fare Rule in Detroit.....	3
Labor Unions Ask President Wilson to Intervene in Money Case.....	4
That Paris Thinks of Mr. Kerensky.....	4
Women of United States to Enter Railway Service.....	4
Concrete Homes for Alien Workers.....	4
Interchangeable Mileage Books To Be Provided.....	4
Constitution Cited in Angelus Case.....	5
Economic Action in I. W. W. Cases.....	5
Labor Mission Prepares to Sail.....	6
Labor Union in Washington Appeals for Beer.....	6
Questionnaire on Vaccination Issued.....	6
Foreign Soldiers May Be Barred From Boston Saloons.....	7
Hawaii Bone Dry After August 25.....	7
Labor Conference to Meet in South.....	7
Los Angeles Improves Under Dry Rule.....	7

Lucy Stone Centenary.....	7
Nebraska Primary Candidates.....	7
Shipbuilding Development in San Francisco Bay.....	7
Women Drafted Suspected in Chicago.....	7
Stars of General Puzzle Recruit.....	7
Captured Hessian Guns Mounted in Front of Vermont Capitol.....	8
County Agents Put in Class One.....	8
San Francisco Protest Oversea Trade Restrictions.....	8
Soldiers and Sailors Benefited by Legal Aid Society.....	8
German Societies Continue Active in United States.....	8
More Friendly Feeling in Mexico Toward United States.....	9
Plan to Improve Wires for News.....	9
Pro-German Act Suspected in Chicago.....	9
American Astronomers to Meet Next Week at Harvard.....	10
California Congressman Asked to Withdraw Candidacy.....	10
Control a Curb on Meat Prices.....	11
Geological Data for Florida Ready.....	11
Georgia Passes Anti-Tipping Bill.....	11
United States Students Army Training Corps.....	11
German Church in Thaldheim, Cal., Americanized.....	14
Nebraska People Warned to Use English.....	14
Y. M. C. A. Work in Southern Camps.....	14
Illustrations.....	
Map of Amiens Sector.....	1
Lucy Stone.....	7
Captured Hessian Gun, Montpelier.....	8
Fashion Design.....	12
Florence Nightingale.....	16
In the Fields of the Marne.....	17
Letters.....	Page 3
How to Hang Your Flag (A Reader).....	
Literature.....	Page 16
Publishing at the Author's Expense.....	
The Lives of Four Eminent Victorians.....	
Finance and Trade Under Edward III.....	
Judah's Scepter and Joseph's Birthright.....	
Life in the Days of Colonial Virginia.....	
A Soldier's Tribute to Robert E. Lee.....	
War Speeches of Mr. Lloyd George.....	
A Literary Causette.....	
Literary Notes.....	
Politics: National.....	
Socialist Convention Silent on War Question.....	10
Special Articles.....	
By Other Editors.....	14
In the Libraries.....	14
People in the News.....	14
Sporting.....	Page 10
Big Demand for Sporting Goods.....	
Major League Baseball.....	
United States Tennis Doubles.....	
The Home Forum.....	Page 17
"Never Off Guard".....	
Wagner's "Meistersinger".....	

he sees that under the Bolshevik rule he has neither work nor bread; that the Soviets cannot make the factories run by decree."

Opposition to Entente

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—A Soviet Government wireless message states that a Volodga dispatch states that Communists have decided to take all measures for conducting the struggle against Anglo-French forces. They decided to use more extensive means of agitation among the peasantry with a view to explaining the real objects of "the usurpers" and an extraordinary conference of Communists has been called to discuss the political situation and measures to be taken against the Anglo-French and White Guards in the north.

Mutiny in the Ukraine

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—A Soviet Government wireless message regarding the peasants' revolt in the Ukraine states that information has been received at Kiev that between Tripolis and Stalki, 50 versts from Kiev, over 5000 peasants, provided with machine guns and artillery, have crossed to the right bank of the Dnieper, in the direction of Poltava. The detachment is provided with food, hospital, motor cars and so on, and the Germans have sent large forces in pursuit. The struggle of the council's authority in the Ukraine is still progressing, the message continues, and the communes and districts are organizing themselves and fighting incessantly. Separate mutinies have been provoked by German punitive expeditions, and, when started, these mutinies become chronic. The two northern districts of the Poltava Province are the scene of the most energetic fighting. A detachment of 15,000 men, provided with artillery, recently occupied one of these districts, and established the council's authority in the chief town. The message states, in conclusion, that the struggle is steadily progressing in favor of the council's authority in the Ukraine.

Work Ceases in Factories

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—A Soviet Government wireless message states that the unemployed men in Rostoff on the Don number over 30,000. In Taganrog, all work has ceased in the large factories, and some 20,000 workmen are locked out. Meanwhile, throughout the territories of the South-eastern Union over 400,000 people are without work.

Berlin Admits Ukrainian Riots

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Kiev message via Berlin admits that the Ukrainian peasants and the German troops, but quotes the German staff as representing the occurrences as being of but slight importance and easily disposed of. In this connection, the communication addressed to Nikolai Lenin by Count von Mirbach, shortly before the latter's assassination, and now published by the Vossische Zeitung, makes interesting reading. Von Mirbach insisted that the Moscow Social Revolutionaries had systematically incited the Ukrainian peasants against the Central Powers and furnished them with arms, making use of their official qualities as members of the Bolshevik Government for the purpose. Von Mirbach demanded that an immediate stop should be put to these proceedings, but the explanation which Lenin demanded from the Social Revolutionaries leader was refused on the ground that the Left Social Revolutionaries had not concealed the fact that they did not recognize the Brest treaty, and desired a continuation of war against Germany.

New Agreement With the Ukraine

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—German papers announce that Germany and Austria-Hungary have reached a complete agreement regarding the disposal of agricultural products from the East, and especially from the Ukraine. The first arrivals will be at Germany's disposal. As the agreement with the Ukraine terminates on Aug. 5, negotiations for a fresh one have already begun, and the Central Powers are demanding the promise of 30,000,000 pounds of grain seeds and meat, together with a reduction of the prices.

Meanwhile an official agency of the Soviet Government announces that reports are current that Germany proposes to proclaim a formal occupation of the Ukraine under the command of Prince Ludwig of Bavaria.

A Lenin Manifesto

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A new manifesto advocating the annihilation of all counter-revolutionaries has been issued by Nikolai Lenin, says the Rhenische Westfälische Zeitung of Essen. Peasants retaining grain beyond their personal needs will be arraigned before revolutionary courts as enemies of the people. Capital punishment will be inflicted on illicit traders.

Petrograd Strongly Guarded

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Foreign Office has received confirmation of the Stockholm report that Mr. Lockhart, British Agent in Moscow, and Mr. Wardrop, the allied consul, have been released with their staffs. The report stated that the Bolsheviks had also released the French consul, having yielded in the matter to Swedish representations.

There have been reports of anti-Bolshevik disturbances in the govern-

ments of Orlov and Kursk, while some idea of the situation recently prevailing in Moscow is afforded by the comments now forthcoming in German papers, which, for some days past, have been preparing the German people for the downfall of the Soviet Government.

Thus a Moscow message to the Weser Zeitung states that the streets of Moscow and Petrograd are now patrolled day and night by strong bodies of infantry and cavalry and anyone unable to produce an identification card is arrested. The message adds that extensive measures have been taken to prevent a coup d'état, guns having been placed in all squares and machine guns at all street corners, while the militia has been considerably strengthened.

Dynasty Bill Fails

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—German papers announce that General Mannerheim has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Finnish Army. Meanwhile a Helsingfors message to the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung indicates that despite the pressure exercised by Germany, the Finnish Government has failed to secure a majority in the Finnish Diet sufficiently large to establish a monarchical constitution.

At the third reading, the Dynasty Bill obtained 75 votes with 33 against. Hence the necessary five-sixths majority was not obtained, and a general election would be necessary before the measure can be brought forward again. The message indicates, however, that the Finnish Government will now endeavor to gain its object by other means, by assuming the constitution of 1772 is valid and proceeding with the election of a king by virtue of a paragraph therein.

"Happy Results" in the Ukraine

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Kiev message via Berlin reports that the Ukrainian Government and the head of the Don Government's delegation held an important conference last week "with happiest results for both parties."

Recognition for Czechs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The British Government has officially recognized the sovereignty of the Czech-Slovak forces.

The following official announcement was made today: "Since the beginning of the war the Czech-Slovaks have constituted a considerable army, fighting on three different battle fields, attempting in Russia and Siberia to arrest German invasion. In consideration of its efforts to achieve independence, Great Britain regards the Czech-Slovaks as an allied nation, and recognizes the unity of the three Czech-Slovak armies as an allied belligerent army, waging regular warfare against Austria-Hungary and Germany. "Great Britain also recognizes the right of the Czech-Slovak National Council as the supreme organ of the Czech-Slovak national interests and as trustee of the future Czech-Slovak Government to exercise supreme authority over this allied belligerent army."

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—"There was violent artillery fighting southwest of Ypres early this morning," today's German War Office statement said. "Enemy attacks under our fire were unable to develop." "South of Merris frequently repeated English partial attacks were repulsed. There was forefired fighting on both sides of the La Daele Canal.

"Between the Scarpe and the Ancre, and between the Ancre and the Avre the morning was quieter.

"South of the Somme this afternoon an enemy attack on both sides of the Roman road at Foucaucourt and Villers Bretonneux was repulsed.

"In the evening we drove back strong enemy attacks north of the Amiens-Roye road.

"Between the Avre and Oise there was violent fighting during the day, in which partially fresh French divisions took part.

"Strong enemy forces attacked in the morning's fog south of Avre, as well as between Tilloloy and to the north of Elincourt. They collapsed before our lines.

"At isolated points we repulsed enemy attacks by counter-thrusts.

"Between Tilloloy and Canny, and west and southwest of Lassigny the enemy continued his attacks until late this evening.

"South of Tilloloy on five occasions, weak enemy forces were thrust forward from the region of the Matz. We drove the enemy back very frequently. His attacks were held by our concentrated artillery fire.

"North and east of Pismes local undertakings were successful, and as a result prisoners were brought in. Yesterday 29 hostile aircraft were shot down."

FERDINAND STRICTLY INCOGNITO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—German papers confirm the report that the King of Bulgaria is making a prolonged stay at Bad Nauheim, where he is observing the strictest incognito.

SIR H. A. LEE RESIGNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The resignation of Sir Henry Austen Lee, Counselor of the British Embassy and Commercial Attaché, is announced.

JOSEPH E. RIDDER DENIES STATEMENT

In Answer to Assertion of Mr. Becker, He Says That No Pro-German Newspaper Conferences Held at Family Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Joseph E. Ridder, son of Herman Ridder, and proprietor of the New York Staats Zeitung, has issued a statement denying that a conference or conferences were held at his father's home for the purpose of purchasing a metropolitan daily for the German Government, also that Dr. Dernburg had ever crossed his threshold. He denied also that his father knew Dr. Rumely or Heinrich Albert.

Moreover, he added that his brother, Bernard, never attended conferences at the Ritz Carleton with Dr. Dernburg, Albert, or any other representatives of the German Government. He attacked a copy of the New York Staats Zeitung, published by the New York Staats Zeitung, for having published the statement of "an impossible person like Vierck" without first attempting to verify it.

Former Governor Colquitt of Texas is quoted as saying that he considered buying a metropolitan daily in New York in January, 1915, but denied that it was to become the instrument of German propaganda.

Louis N. Hammerling, president of the Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, is quoted as declaring Dr. Rumely to be responsible for the advertisement asking the American people to stop sending ammunition and other war supplies to the Allies, and that the testimony of Arthur Gabriel, former vice-president of the association, who charged him with responsibility for it, was founded upon business rivalry.

FURTHER RAIDS BY SUBSEA BOATS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—Additional sinkings of coastwise and fishing vessels by German submarines off the southern New England coast were reported on Tuesday by naval authorities and by survivors who reached the shore, either on steamers, patrol boats or by rowing.

The Norwegian steamer Sommerstad, 3775 tons, was destroyed off the southern Long Island shore on Monday, not far from the locality where the armored cruiser San Diego was blown up on July 19.

The raid of the U-boat on the fishing fleet east of Nantucket proved more extensive than was first reported, and crews of 14 small schooners hailing from Boston, Gloucester and Portland, have been brought ashore or are believed to be on their way to port, following the sinking of their vessels on Aug. 10 and 11.

At a hearing before a recess committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on Tuesday, Maurice P. Shaw, secretary of the New England Fish Exchange, expressed the opinion that the raid would result in an increase in the price of fish. The committee immediately appointed a subcommittee to visit Washington and ask the Navy Department for additional protection for the fishing fleet. Mr. Shaw said that 30 per cent of the swordfishing fleet had been sunk.

Survivors Reach Land

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The master and five survivors of the schooner Reliance, sunk by a U-boat on Aug. 10, landed at Provincetown, Mass., on Tuesday.

A submarine cargo arrived at Nantucket with 10 survivors—six from the Earle L. Netty and four from the Alida May.

WOMEN IN SOUTH DAKOTA SEEK VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—With the object of winning votes for the proposed amendment to the Constitution of South Dakota granting women the right of suffrage, which will be submitted to the voters at the general election in November, the women of South Dakota have organized for a house-to-house campaign, and as a first step in their campaign for votes have inaugurated a movement to secure the signatures of male voters to a petition favoring the adoption of the proposed women suffrage amendment to the state Constitution.

Under the South Dakota Constitution at present a male native of some country other than the United States has the privilege of voting for all candidates for office and all initiated and referred laws upon making an affidavit declaring his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. But a woman cannot vote except for members of boards of education and school boards, no matter if she and her ancestors have lived in the United States ever since the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock. The proposed suffrage amendment to the state Constitution deprives foreign-born residents of South Dakota of the privilege of the ballot, until they have taken out their final papers and become full-fledged citizens of the United States.

Governor Norbeck, Republican, who is the nominee of his party for re-election at the November election, is strongly in favor of the women being granted the right of suffrage, and the same is true of a number of other Republican state officers. Inasmuch as both the Republican and Democratic parties of South Dakota have in their platforms endorsed woman suffrage, there will be no organized

opposition to the proposed women suffrage amendment.

The National Farmers Non-Partisan League, which this year for the first time has a ticket before the voters of South Dakota, also has declared in favor of woman suffrage and officially adopted a memorial to President Wilson and the United States Senate urging the speedy passage of the amendment now pending in the United States Senate for universal suffrage.

SINN FEINERS OF BUTTE SILENCED

Spread of Loyalist Sentiment Caused by the War, Results in Stifling Rebellious Propaganda Against Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

HELENA, Mont.—The Sinn Fein movement, which at one time bade fair to assume serious proportions in Montana, apparently is disposed of. Three years ago, Sinn Feiners were openly aggressive in this State, and especially in Butte, where the Irish predominated. A majority of the people of Butte are Roman Catholics, and the vast majority of these Roman Catholics were either born in Ireland or are of Irish descent. Until America entered the war the Sinn Fein counted hundreds of avowed supporters, and it is thought, thousands of sympathizers there. But the war changed all that. The last Sinn Fein demonstration occurred about the middle of last year, and it was a dismal failure.

It had been advertised by the Pearse-Connolly Club, an aggregation of Butte Sinn Feiners, who named the organization after two of the "mar tyrists" in the recent Irish rebellion. The authorities forbade the parade. Nevertheless, some few had the hardihood to assemble. Some arrests were made. A number of I. W. W. agitators, then in Butte fomenting a strike in the mines, had seized upon the Sinn Fein incident to stir up trouble. They put some ignorant Finns at the head of the abortive parade, bearing banners inscribed, "Down with the War!" This was told of recently by some Butte policemen called as witnesses in the trial of I. W. W. leaders in Chicago.

The Sinn Fein movement was less vigorously represented in Great Falls, Helena, Missoula and other cities, but it has quieted down. It is discounted absolutely by the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the most powerful Irish society in the State, whose most popular leader, James Cummins of Butte, long state president, recently gave up \$3000 a year to enlist in the marines as a private. Cummins, a star athlete, and a Dublin College man, is Irish born and was one of the foremost nationalists among Irish circles in Montana before America entered the war. But he had become naturalized and stood staunchly against the Sinn Fein movement. But he sent thousands to war and the due proportion of these are Irish, many of them British citizens.

CANADIAN PREMIER ON VISIT TO CAMPS

Sir Robert Borden in Conference on Shipping Facilities and Food Control in London

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—On Friday Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues visited the Admiralty and later conferred with Sir Edward Kemp respecting the shipping facilities for troops coming from, and returning to, Canada. There were also interviews with officials of the Food Controller's department.

During the week-end Sir Robert Borden visited the Canadian camp. He met the officers on Saturday evening and on Sunday morning he attended the church parade, when over 8000 officers and men were present. After the service he presented medals to the men, subsequently addressing them in a long speech. Sir Robert then proceeded to the American camp, where he was received by Colonel Jones, the officer commanding, and his staff.

General Penn of the United States Army, General Newburn and Sir Edward Kemp were also present. After luncheon with Colonel Jones and his staff the American camps were visited. This morning Sir Robert was occupied at the office of the War Cabinet until 12 o'clock, when he visited the Maple Leaf Club on Elizabeth Street.

RAISING PRICES TO SOLDIERS CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MACON, Ga.—A communication calling attention to complaints from various camp cities that price discriminations have been made against soldiers has been received by Maj. Gen. LeRoy Lyon, commander of the Dixie division, from the War Department, and it is likely an investigation will be made to ascertain whether soldiers have been overcharged in Macon. Should any merchants be adjudged guilty, their names will be posted on a bulletin board at the camp for guidance of the men.

Maj. C. B. Hodges, chief of staff, has sent a copy of the War Department's letter bearing on price discrimination to the Macon Chamber of Commerce. A meeting was called by the commissioners of the chamber and resolutions were adopted asking the city council to revoke licenses of merchants found guilty of profiteering.

HAWAIIANS MAY LOSE VOTING RIGHT

Decision Handed Down by the Attorney-General Cuts Off Those Drafted Into United States Military Service

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—An opinion has been handed down by Arthur G. Smith, Attorney-General, which, if sustained, will deprive Hawaii's citizens who have been drafted into the military service of the United States of their vote until such a time as the territorial Legislature shall pass a law giving them the right to ballot while in federal service.

The opinion holds that draftees who are registered voters while in the federal service may not vote outside of the precincts in which they are registered unless they were members of the territorial national guard at the time their induction orders were received.

At the 1917 session of the Legislature a law was passed providing that members of the national guard, while in federal service, might vote outside of the precincts in which they were registered, and that mobilization or concentration camps should be designated as polling places for this purpose. The law also provides that the statute barring men in uniform from polling places should not apply to the territorial guardsmen.

It is held by Attorney-General Smith in his opinion that the law relating to the guardsmen does not apply to Hawaii's drafted men who are registered voters qualified to vote at all territorial elections. Two regiments of infantry of the territorial national guard were mobilized recently and inducted into the military service of the United States.

The judge advocate-general of the Hawaiian department, U. S. A., has, however, taken a different view of the problem. He contends that the draftees will have the right to vote for the reason that they are being assigned to the national guard regiments already mobilized. But the Attorney-General contends that the draftees cannot vote unless they were territorial guardsmen when inducted, notwithstanding the units to which they may be assigned by the army.

LABOR ISSUE MAY BE RAISED BY MAN-POWER BILL

(Continued from page one)

tunity for rising from the ranks is accorded to all, irrespective of that political influence and pull which secured commissions for many who, if in the ranks of the army and navy, would never have become captains and majors.

A third important amendment is intended to recompense such young men as have been forced to discontinue their education because they were enlisted or drafted into the army and the navy. It provides that men who while under 21 joined the military forces of the United States shall, at the expense of the government, be given a maximum of two years' education at an approved institution at the conclusion of the war. It is evident that this opens the door of opportunity for many men who could not otherwise have secured a higher education. It is possibly intended as a first measure looking toward that social reconstruction which must follow the war. Application for this privilege must be made within six months from the date of discharge.

Except for these amendments, the bill will be reported as originally presented by the War Department. The age limits are to be those recommended, namely 18 to 45. There is no likelihood whatever of any alterations in respect to the age limits.

British Rule Explained

Major Martell, in Boston, Tells of Rules Covering Exemptions

BOSTON, Mass.—Maj. Kenneth D. Martell, head of the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission in Massachusetts, explained the rules governing claims for exemption from British and Canadian service, and denounced draft dodgers in a statement just issued. He said:

"It is useless for men to come to our office at 44 Bromfield Street, Boston and claim exemption on the ground that they are employed in this or that industry engaged in war work. In the first place, no exemptions are granted by the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission, and in the second place if we could grant exemption we would not give it to the majority of men who come to us.

"British subjects in this country have the right to seek exemption through the British Ambassador at Washington or the military service branch of the Department of Justice at Ottawa. But they should bear in mind that neither the British Ambassador nor the Canadian department will grant exemption to men who are not engaged in an industry doing work of British or Canadian national importance. Neither will they grant exemption to men because of dependents. Claims for those reasons will have to be presented to the American draft boards after September 28, when the American Government will have the right to draft all British subjects between the ages of 20 and 44, inclusive."

ARTESIAN WELL BASIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—The artesian well basin southeast of this city and

south of Grassy Lake has now been definitely proven, and well drillers are satisfied to take contracts for a lump sum on a "no well no pay" basis. Just eight days after the hole was spudded in, the drill struck the water which flows over the top of the pipe with such pressure that a volume of water estimated at 25,000 gallons a day is being delivered. In addition to the strong flow of water, the driller brought with it the strongest flow of natural gas yet brought in with a water well in the artesian area. The gas burns steadily at the top of the pipe, the water flowing out under the blaze.

NEW YORK POLITICAL CALENDAR ISSUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—For the convenience of voters in the State of New York, Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State, has issued the following political calendar:

Aug. 16, last day to decline designations; Aug. 20, last day to fill vacancy after declination; Aug. 22, certification by Secretary of State to the custodian of primary records of designations filed; Sept. 5, fall primaries, New York City, 1 p. m. to 9 p. m. Outside of New York City, 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Sept. 9, last day on which custodian of primary records can certify results; Aug. 27 to Sept. 6, dates for filing independent nominations; Sept. 14, last day of declining town or independent nominations; Sept. 17, last day for filling vacancies; Oct. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, personal registration in New York City, 5 p. m. to 10:30 p. m. and Oct. 12 from 7 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.; Oct. 11, 12, 13 and 19, personal registration in cities and villages of 5000 or more, except New York City, 7 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Oct. 12 and 19, non-personal registration outside of cities and villages of 5000 or more, 7 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Nov. 5, general election day.

CONTESTS IN OHIO PRIMARY ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, O.—Advocates of prohibition were encouraged by the early returns from the Republican primaries in Ohio on Tuesday in the contest for the party nomination for Governor, between former Gov. Frank B. Willis, who led the dry forces, and Edward Jones, who was regarded as the champion of the liquor interests. The contest between these two candidates has been the feature of the primary campaign, although there was some interest in the vote for Lieut.-Gov. John H. Arnold, who also sought the party nomination.

There were contests for the Republican nominations in nearly all the congressional districts. In the 14th district, former Senator Charles F. Dick had three opponents. The only contest in the Democratic primaries was for the Supreme Court for which there were three candidates. In the congressional districts, the feature was the struggle for the Democratic nomination in Cleveland between former State Senator Charles A. Mooney and John J. Babka, who were supported by the local organization, over Congressman Robert Crosser and William Gordon.

SHIPS GUARDED FROM FOREIGN CONTROL

Service of The United Press Associations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A presidential proclamation, made public on Friday, makes it impossible for foreign interests to gain control of American shipping or shipyards. Recently adopted amendments to the Shipping act make the criminal offense to deliver an American ship to a foreigner without the consent of the Shipping Board, for the period of the war. The act makes it a criminal offense to deliver an American ship to foreigners without the consent of the shipping board, for the period of the war. The act also has sufficient provisions, it is believed, to frustrate all attempts to transfer ships by means of dummy directors and stockholders in corporations dominated by foreign interests.

AUSTRALIANS VISIT ENGLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A number of representatives of the Australian press have arrived on a visit to England at the invitation of the British Government. The party was met on arrival by Mr. Hughes, the Australian Prime Minister.

CANTON DRAFTS CONSTITUTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

HONG KONG, China (Monday)—The Canton Parliament, which claims alone legally to represent the constitutional government established by the treaty of Nanking after the revolution of 1911, has appointed a committee for the purpose of drafting a constitution.

COAL OUTPUT INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Since the first week in July the increase in coal production in the Birmingham district has grown steadily, and is now more than 50,000 tons a week greater than the record week of 1917, which was the biggest year in the history of the Alabama coal industry.

FREIGHT CAR TRAVEL SAVED

Service of The United Press Associations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government control of railroads has saved freight cars 1,754,841 miles of travel, Director-General McAdoo announces.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that have voted in favor, 14.
Number that have voted against, 1.
(Louisiana voted against on May 23, but reversed its action on Aug. 8.)
Number that have yet to vote, 34.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 22.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 23.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 18.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.
ARIZONA—May 24.
GEORGIA—June 26.
LOUISIANA—Aug. 8.

DELAYING VICTORY

It requires 100,000 cars to transport the booze of the nation. Enough ammonia was used in making ice for the breweries last year to make 160,000,000 hand grenades. Only an unpatriotic spirit will engage in the manufacture of such a national burden at such a time of crisis, says The American issue, and no clean, high-minded, Christian politician would longer consent to have himself identified with the stigma attached to the friendship of the saloon and allied vice interests of the nation.

BRITISH SUGAR QUESTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The West India Committee has been informed that the British Government have decided to give the signatories to the Brussels sugar convention the requisite six months' notice of their intention to resume complete liberty of action respecting their policy with regard to sugar. When in 1913, the British Government withdrew from the Brussels sugar convention they gave a pledge to the signatories that they would not give preference in the market of the United Kingdom to sugar from British colonies or to cane sugar over beet sugar, without first giving six months notice to the signatories of the convention. The West India Committee have constantly urged that such notice should be given immediately in view of the desirability of taking steps to secure the development of the British sugar industry and under the British Empire, self-supporting in respect of its sugar supply.

BRITISH PREMIER'S SPEECH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The Koelnische Volks Zeitung admits that it has refrained from publishing Mr. Lloyd George's latest speech in Parliament since "an abbreviated, un-commented on publication would amount to placing ourselves at the service of the enemy." Instead the paper called for more speeches from German statesmen with a view to counteracting the effects of Entente propaganda.

GERMANY AND BELGIUM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A confidential memorandum regarding the Belgian question by "a non-political military man" is being widely circulated throughout Germany and is, according to the Taegliche Rundschau, a strong and reasoned indictment of Germany's violation of and her attitude toward Belgium.

NEW ITALIAN ARRANGEMENTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MORE FACTS ON THE ESPIONAGE IN SPAIN

Minister of Interior's Secret Visit to Barcelona Followed by Important Statement on State of Affairs in City

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—Secrets, mysteries, surprises seem to increase and multiply in connection with the governmental legal proceedings that are being taken at Barcelona in consequence of the disclosures of the police conspiracy with the Germans in causing Spanish and other ships to be sunk, and the inspector and various others being, as already reported, in prison, while a magisterial inquiry is being held. Day after day these proceedings are being conducted, and a little is allowed to be published concerning the discoveries that are made. The hand of the censor is, however, heavy upon the newspapers, and now and then one or two daring ones among them in Madrid print the strange messages that pass through the censorship at Barcelona, which are always communicating that something happened somewhere and at some time . . . possibly . . . the words as to what it was, and where, and when, and whether it was really so, with other corresponding particulars, being all deleted, and the rest, containing not a single fact, being seriously delivered to the editorial departments, as passed for publication. However, the same rigor is not applied to correspondence coming through the post, and there is remarkable news from time to time.

A sensational happening, recalling one at the onset of the treason proceedings in France, was the sudden announcement that one of the accused, the already famous and peculiar Rojo San Martin had passed away in his cell in the prison. Certain particulars were given. It was said that San Martin was asked whether he had any family with whom he wished to communicate, and he answered that they were all in Madrid. He seemed unable to give names. When this news was first announced, the sensation may be imagined, and there need be little difficulty in guessing the first thought that arose with the public, as they remembered Almeyda of the "Bonnet Rouge," and the suggestions that were then made. The strange circumstances of the case of Rojo San Martin have already been described in this paper, and must cause many reflections now. He held a position in connection with the Barcelona police and was under the thumb of Bravo Portillo, the Spanish police inspector and German-torpedoing spy agent. When first accused, he denied association with Portillo, and was quickly proved. He claimed to be a titled person, a baron, and presumably a German baron, and he led an affluent life in Barcelona. When his rooms were searched after his arrest a framed portrait of the Kaiser was found in the middle of the table in his sitting room. A few days after his arrest he was no more. The authorities hastened to make a statement that there were no suspicious circumstances; certain other elements did not hesitate to suggest that they were not so sure about it. So in this unraveling of the German plots in Spain, whether it is to be sincere and thorough or not, there is evidently to be much of the dramatic, and the tragedy has begun.

This was quickly followed by another strange occurrence. Suddenly and without any warning and with an extraordinary amount of secrecy, the Minister of the Interior, Señor Garcia Prieto, stole quietly out of Madrid one day and went to Barcelona. The circumstances were peculiar. The Minister told no one of his intentions, and went in a closed carriage to the railway station at Madrid. On arrival at the station he took to his compartment as quickly as possible and huddled himself up in a dark corner as far from observation as he could. He is said even to have been passing under another name. Few recognized him, but when some one, a former Minister, pierced the incognito and asked Señor Prieto where he might be going, he answered that he was departing on some purely family business to Alhama, which, incidentally, is not in the direction of Barcelona at all. Yet the following day he left the train not at Alhama in the south, but at Barcelona in the northeast, and proceeded to the Hotel Colon. On arrival he again stated that he had come on family business. However, it soon was certain that the family was Spain. Meanwhile in Madrid all kinds of rumors had been started and the ministry was assailed, the undersecretary stating that he was almost as much surprised as anyone, as Señor Garcia Prieto had simply told him he was about to pass a couple of days at the Monastery of Pedra, but at the very last minute had said casually that he might spend a few hours in Barcelona. The next morning the undersecretary was greatly astonished when his chief called him up on the telephone from Barcelona.

After the Minister had established himself in his hotel, much of the mystery quickly dissolved. Various officials of the municipality began to call upon him, then persons connected with the magisterial inquiry and witnesses in the case did likewise, and eventually the Governor came along and had a long consultation with the Minister of the Interior. The truth was quickly apparent. Señor Garcia Prieto as secretly and speedily as possible had come to Barcelona in consequence of an earnest appeal that had been made to him from the high officials of the Catalan capital to do so, the suggestion being that a desperate state of things had been discovered and that

prompt action was necessary, the interests not merely of Barcelona, but of the state being at stake. The main purport of the statements that passed freely into circulation was to the effect that there was good reason to think that the Barcelona police force in general and the Security service had to be regarded with suspicion, that Bravo Portillo after all was only one of a crowd, that the delinquencies and the willful oversights of the others were far too numerous not to excite suspicion, and that in fact Barcelona, having become a great headquarters or barracks of German espionage, the case was distinctly one for apprehension when the government was beginning to take proceedings, while the situation had been rendered the more delicate by the revelations just made by Señor Anton del Olmet as to the complicity of the German ambassadors and consuls. Two things were evidently feared, the first being trouble from the Barcelona police, and the second that the magisterial investigation was tending inevitably to force the high German officials out into the open as confessed spies. "It is not forgotten," said one newspaper, "that the proceedings against Bravo Portillo can be nothing but a mere episode, a chapter in the general history of espionage carried out on Spanish soil. And doubtless, such is the strength of the accusations, such the gravity of the charges we appear to be taking part in one of those scandals that arose in the United States and in France when justice beat down everywhere those who trafficked against the tranquility, the nobility, and the dignity of their country."

After his long interview with the Governor, the Minister of the Interior considered it best to have done with the mystery, and he issued a statement which was as mild as he could make it. He said that the government had been alarmed by the news it had received directly and indirectly from Barcelona, concerning the state of moral discipline in which the city was living, and he had decided the previous day, in consultation with the Premier, to proceed at once to Barcelona and to inform himself on the spot of the truth of the statements made. The government was disposed to correct all the excesses which might be committed, without implying that it set up an absolutely restrictive criterion, since the fact could not be overlooked that an important city like Barcelona needed to live under a system of comparative tolerance. It was generally understood from the way in which Señor Garcia Prieto spoke, that he was disposed to take rapid and energetic measures to settle the problem, and that the matter would receive the prompt attention of the Cabinet.

WOMEN TO HARVEST FLAX IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Women's National Land Service Corps have obtained the 3000 women recruits required for the flax harvest in the neighborhood of Yeovil in Somerset and in the Fen district near Peterborough. More women are, however, still urgently needed to train for ordinary whole-time farm work. The flax crop has been greatly increased this year by the Board of Agriculture for manufacturing into material for covering aeroplane wings, the supplies from Riga and Belgium being no longer available.

Parties of girls are leaving for the flax areas from all parts of the country. One of these, numbering about 200, was recently given a hearty send-off from Waterloo. It consisted of girls recruited from several universities and training colleges, including Somerville (Oxford), King's College, Holloway College, Furzedown, Goldsmiths' College, and Southlands Training College. Many of them are already wearing their farm breeches and smocks with the armband of the corps. The whole scheme has been most carefully organized by the executive committee of the corps, of which Mrs. Roland Wilkins is chairman. An advanced guard was sent into Somerset for training, in order to act as gang-leaders to the rest.

The girls are to be in six camps under canvas under semi-military discipline. Each camp will have a commandant, a booking clerk and officers of the W. N. L. S. C. The tents, which are to accommodate seven girls, are being supplied by the War Office. The camp cooks are volunteers from domestic science training centers, who are also giving up part of their holidays. The head cooks have been specially trained in camp at Aldershot and the quartermaster is from the Royal Aircraft works at Farnborough. There is a Y. W. C. A. recreation hut with a small canteen, and also a party of girl guides for light duty in each camp. Most of the girls have enlisted for the full six weeks. Others will be relieved at the end of three weeks. Their board and lodging and railway fares are provided free and they are to receive a minimum wage of 7s. a week, but as the payment is for piece work good workers will be able to earn more.

CIVIL SERVICE WAR BONUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The accompanying awards have been issued by the Conciliation and Arbitration Board for government employees. They deal with members of the permanent civil service whose remuneration does not exceed £500 a year. The case of officers on salaries over £500 a year is reserved for further consideration. The effect of the awards, which will come into operation as from July 1, is to raise the war bonus of men of 21 years of age and upward to a uniform 19s. a week or £50 a year, up to salaries of £233 a year. Above that figure the bonus rises gradually to £65 a year at £500. Women of 18 years of age and upward will continue to receive approximately two-thirds, and boys and girls under 18, one-half of the full men's rate. Youths between 18 and 21 will receive 15s. a week.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON REFORMS IN INDIA

Montagu-Chelmsford Statement Presented to Both Houses of Parliament in Britain—Important Comment

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India have been called upon jointly to revise a system of government, constructed, as they say, by builders who had no models before them. Their report on Indian constitutional reforms has now been presented to both Houses of Parliament, and upon its reception by members of the House of Commons and their constituents, and upon the legislation for which the government are primarily responsible, depend the welfare and happiness of hundreds of millions of the Indian people. Indeed, the authors of the report recognize that the results of their investigation may reach still further, since other nations when "called upon to undertake a similar task of restoring order and good government in disturbed countries have always turned for inspiration and guidance to the system of administration in India."

In the course of a short introduction, Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu explain the method of inquiry adopted in order to carry out the direction that there should be a free and informal exchange of opinion between those in authority at home and in India. "As soon as the announcement was made in the House of Commons," they write, "the government of India in Simla and a committee of the India Office in London devoted themselves to the preliminary consideration of the problems involved. The Secretary of State and those who accompanied him from England reached India in November. We began work at Delhi, and then visited in turn Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, receiving deputations at each of these places and giving interviews to representative men. Efforts have been made to ascertain all shades of opinion. We have been throughout in inquiry in constant consultation with the members of the government of India. We met the heads of certain provinces in Delhi in November, and the presidency governors and governments in their own capitals later on. On our return to Delhi a continuous series of conferences began; there were meetings of the Secretary of State and those associated with him and the Government of India; meetings with all the heads of provinces; meetings with a committee of the ruling princes; meetings of committees to consider details, and frequent private interviews and informal discussions. We place our report therefore before His Majesty's ministers as the record of opinions formed after a very full and free discussion conducted in many varying ways with those whom we were instructed to consult."

So much for the means of investigation; a word may now be said as to the order in which the report is presented. Quite rightly a first chapter is given to a survey of recent events in India, showing how these led up to the now famous promise of the progressive realization of responsible government in that Dominion as an integral part of the British Empire, and also made well-nigh imperative the unique joint inquiry of which the results are set forth in the document just issued. The second chapter has to do with the gradual evolution of the administrative system from the days when the settlers of the East India Company were responsible only to the directors, who derived their power of control from charters given to them by the Crown; certainly the most interesting of the historical sections, for in India the growth of executive machinery has far outstripped all else. In the third and fourth chapters are chronicled the very uncertain advance and relations to one another, of the various legislative councils, and here attention is likely to be chiefly arrested by the "no thoroughfare" of the Morley-Minto reforms, recently explained as they are by Lord Morley's own words: "If it could be said that this chapter of reforms led directly or indirectly to the establishment of a parliamentary system in India, I for one, would have nothing at all to do with it." The existing structure of government has a chapter to itself, and in the careful explanation of the district unit of administration which is there given, will be found one chief reason in the past for the difficulty of carrying out reforms on a large scale. "The country people have and have always had confidence in the English official because of his integrity, fair play and detachment. He has given them peace and justice, and made life easier for them, and the vast majority of people ask for little more." But the old order changes. It is in fact on the awakening political intelligence of the ryots (partially acknowledged in Chapter V) that Indian reformers base much of their demand for a new type of government.

Chapter VI deals with the effects of that Indian administrative system which the structure has just been examined. These effects are shown to be very unequal, but the authors of the report make it clear that their proposals are not based on the exact proportion of the Indian people who are sufficiently advanced to ask for free institutions. "Our reason," they say in an eloquent passage, "is the faith that in us. We have shown how, step by step, British policy in India has been steadily directed to a point at which the question of a self-governing India was bound to arise; how impulses, at first faint, have been encouraged by education and oppor-

tunity; how the growth quickened nine years ago, and was immeasurably accelerated by the war. . . . We believe profoundly that the time has now come when the sheltered existence which we have given to India cannot be prolonged without damage to her national life; that we have a richer gift for her people than any we have yet bestowed on them; that nationhood within the Empire represents something better than a living India has hitherto attained; that the placid, pathetic contentment of the masses is not the soil on which such Indian nationhood will grow, and that in deliberately disturbing it, we are working for her highest good."

There is an additional chapter (Chapter VII) to the first part of the report; but dealing, as it does, with the congress-league scheme of reform, it appears to be somewhat awkwardly placed in its present position. The second part of the report is slightly longer than the first, and contains the substantive proposals of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, as these are developed they are compared with other proposed plans for the Government of India, such as that contained in the joint address from Europeans and Indians. Readers of this paper have already had an opportunity of becoming familiar with both these unofficial schemes, and they may find it convenient to have the consideration of the official proposals deferred to a later article, when the comments of Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu upon the widely differing plans of the congress-league and the joint address can also be taken into account.

In the meantime it is well to note the reception that has so far been accorded to the report as a whole. Only a few authoritative opinions have been expressed, but these have been generally favorable. Sir S. P. Sinha, the delegate of the Government of India to the Imperial War Cabinet, has made a statement to the press, in the course of which he says: "While responsible government is not to be granted at once, we have the pledge that substantial steps in that direction shall be taken as soon as possible—which I interpret to mean without undue avoidable delay. The only question arising out of the report is whether the steps recommended are sufficiently substantial, or whether they go further than ought to be the case at the present time. People who hold either view have every right to put their opinions before the public, for such criticism alone can provide material for constructive effort. For myself, I unhesitatingly believe that the report lays the foundations of an Indian constitution which will contribute to the solidarity and unity of the Empire in like degree as the genius of Campbell-Bannerman achieved in the case of South Africa. . . . The report, I consider, successfully reconciles conflicting opinions; it is giving to the people large powers which, if properly exercised, will be of the greatest benefit to the country; it is giving them, to start with, real responsibility in some of the most important concerns of life; and it is at the same time reserving in the hands of the executive government full powers in respect of the most vital elements of administration, namely, the maintenance of law and order."

Sir Valentine Chetwode, in recording his impressions in The Times, ranks the Montagu-Chelmsford report as the first authoritative review of India at first since the Mutiny. He considers it also a closely reasoned presentation of the problem. "Whilst it does not shrink from recommending great changes, its masterly exposition of existing conditions in India, which are the result of her historical evolution from remote ages to the present day, must convince even the most enthusiastic believer in the saving virtues of democratic institutions that they can only be slowly acclimatized there. The three opinions may be added: the verdict recorded in The Observer: "The policy of bold but balanced reform revealed yesterday is a great project of timely and creative statesmanship in true succession to our best achievements in harmonizing Empire and liberty. Its adoption in its main lines would bear high witness that the moral genius and constructive power of the British people in their world-wide politics are not only unabated in our own new era of democracy, but are emerging still greater from the war." This writer, whose anonymity is of the slightest, believes that much depends on whether the vast majority of Indian educated opinion will remember the appeals of a statesman like Mr. Gokhale for restraint, reasonableness, and real work. There is "work enough," he quotes, "for every lover of his country."

IT IS YOUR DUTY TO REPORT DISLOYALTY

"Your patriotic duty: To report disloyal acts, seditious utterances and any information relative to attempts to hinder the United States in the prosecution of the war, to the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, 45 Milk Street, Boston."

The foregoing is a statement intended for all loyal citizens of the United States, printed day by day in these columns at the request of George F. Kelleher, division superintendent of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, for Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

IRISH AND MILITARY SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Ministry of National Service announces that any Irishman of military age coming to Great Britain in the future will be liable to be called up for military service, unless he has been brought to Great Britain by an employment exchange for work on agriculture, and is in possession of a certificate to that effect, or is a discharged sailor or soldier not liable to further military service.

GERMAN INFLUENCE ACTIVE IN MOROCCO

Raisuli Stated to Be Deeply Engaged in German Work—Time for Action by Spain Thought to Have Arrived

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—Very scant news comes up to the peninsula from the Spanish zone in North Africa just across the straits. It does not imply that anything is being done to check the indisputable and highly dangerous procedure pursued by the artful Raisuli, the Moorish gentleman with a brilliant past as a brigand, who is now paid 200,000 pesetas a month by the Spanish Government for work as pacificator, and for his influence over the tribesmen, and who is simultaneously receiving great emoluments and still greater promises from Germany. The inducements presumably are better than those emanating from Spain, since Raisuli now no longer makes any pretense of assisting his original employers, and is deeply engaged on his German work, which consists mainly in formulating plans for a great holy war throughout Morocco, the invasion and smashing up of the French section and the election of all the allied population—or perhaps a more drastic measure than ejection—from Morocco.

The Spanish Government has continuous knowledge of all this, and more, it has knowledge of the occurrence of events of the deepest importance, but while it would be incorrect to say that nothing is being done, the effort that is being made is quite inadequate. Lately there have been one or two actions between Spanish troops and rebellious Moors, and at the same time there have been engagements between the rebel troops and the French in the heart of the latter's zone, in the proximity of Taza some way east of Fez. Concerning these, the smallest of paragraphs, somewhat belated, have been circulated in some of the Madrid newspapers. It appears from this Spanish information that the steamship Delfin has just taken to Morocco a matter of 500 tents, which indicates that certain Spanish positions and particularly that of Regala—by the coast and slightly north of Larache—are about to be reinforced and that troops are to be sent there immediately from Arzila, which is some way north, and from Larache.

There is little time to lose; Raisuli and his Moorish coadjutors are tuning up for great enterprises. Raisuli's attitude toward Spain at the present time is stated to be frankly bellicose. The comforting item of information that reaches Madrid is that the Spanish Government, with a commendable caution, owes Raisuli seven months' pay, which amounts to 1,400,000 pesetas. Quite obviously the salary is not owing because there is any lack of pesetas in the Spanish treasury. Raisuli has become anxious about it, and has lately been demanding immediate payment, and has even gone so far as to say that if the money were not delivered to him by a certain date he would declare war against Spain. At the same time he declares that very soon he will be Grand Vizier in the Spanish zone. Another sign that great events are afoot is that General Barrera of the Spanish Army in Morocco was very recently about to make a journey to Madrid to be present at the marriage of one of his daughters. The general reached Tangier, and went aboard the Delfin, the ship which had just brought the tents from Spain. But while waiting for her to start on her return journey his plans had suddenly to be changed; he disembarked, and proceeded in all haste to Regala.

The news of fighting which reached Madrid was to the effect that a large body of Moors attacked a military position. The aggression acquired such a serious character that it was necessary to use artillery against the rebels, and two of the Spanish native police were lost and many wounded. Another story is that the origin of the trouble was that four Spanish soldiers of the garrison at Melusa, having nothing better to do, were one day walking in the direction of a place near where Raisuli's men were stationed. As soon as they saw them the Moors fired upon them and accounted for two. It was only three days later that a large band of well-armed rebels attacked a small convoy near the Spanish post of Dar Sellah. The leaders of the convoy were put out of action, and the Moors made off with mules, arms and goods. When the alarm was communicated a force of 50 Spanish cavalry was sent in chase of the Moors, and there was a sharp fight when they came up with them, both sides having losses. Then

the Spanish artillery started, and inflicted losses on the Moorish side. Not unnaturally, as soon as this news spread into the hills, a state of great excitement arose among the tribesmen. Bel Hazen, the Kaid of Anyera, quickly came along with a large force of mountain tribesmen. With things in this state, and with orders immediately conveyed to every section of the Spanish forces that leave must be stopped, and all officers and men must prepare, Raisuli, so it is said, was invited to settle the dispute if he could. The question remains as to whether there was anything spontaneous in these incidents, or if they were part of a great scheme backed by Raisuli. The former is hoped to be the case, but the latter is much believed, and in that case it is little use asking Raisuli to act as pacificator—especially while his salary remains unpaid.

Shortly before this there was another affair to which, however, no general importance need be attached. Two Spanish officers, who had been out on some business, were returning to their camp at Arzila, when they were attacked by the two servants who accompanied them, who belonged to the native police. The natives fired guns from behind at the same time. Lieut. Felix Fernandez de Bodallfel, and his companion, Lieut. Sebastian Suances de la Torre, was wounded. The aggressors fled into the mountains, and it is believed they escaped into the French zone. It is said that the fact that one of the officers was carrying a sum of 1100 pesetas inspired the attack.

The news about what has been happening in the French zone, south of the middle of the Spanish, clearly indicates the excellent way in which a difficulty is handled by the French. The affair occurred in the region of Taza. North of this place, on the borders of the Spanish zone, is a strip of country that the French have not so far occupied, and it is tenanted principally by tribesmen whose chiefs are directly controlled by Germans through Raisuli, Abdul Malek, and Kassim ben Salah. Here in the mountain that is being called a German camp, which has some connection with the coast through the Spanish zone, and receives money and supplies by this means. Here the German propaganda, news, and instruction enter the country. The light railway the French have built from Algeria through Morocco and which at present reaches to Taza and is being continued to Fez, is a communication of vital value, and one which the rebel Moors and their German friends, or masters, are anxious to spoil. On the southern side of this country are the Lesser Atlas mountains containing rebel tribesmen in large numbers, so that the position of the French hereabouts is not an easy one.

It was expected that the tribes would attempt some enterprise about the time that the Germans were busy with their offensive on the western front. They were anticipated. Abdul Malek had a force of about eight hundred infantry and four hundred cavalry entrenched at a mountain spot, Bu Meheris, and was expecting more. The French, however, seeing what was in preparation, took the initiative, attacked with a mobile column, and occupied part of Bu Meheris, and the whole was taken on the following day. About the same time a mobile column was sent out from Fez to attack Abdul Malek from the West. The operations were highly successful, and the French difficulties in these parts will be much simplified as the result. The Moors suffered heavy losses, and four Germans fell with them. Herman Bartels, who was in command of the German contingent, fled to the north, with a few horsemen, hoping to reach the Spanish zone and there reconstruct forces and supplies. It is noteworthy that immediately after this affair, the German consul at Tetuan, Herr Bohn, taking Abdul Malek's nephew with him, visited Raisuli at the latter's headquarters at Dar Gaiton, and the two were in close conference for a long time.

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LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 187)

Factory Conditions and Wages To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I read with great interest the letter in regard to factory conditions in The Christian Science Monitor of July 16. Should you deem it worthy of publication in your valuable paper, I would like to say that, contrary to the prevailing notion that war-time wages are more than satisfactory, even in such industrial plants as are running exclusively for the government, filling necessary war orders, the conditions and wages are, in some instances at any rate, far below the standard.

Last summer I worked in a shoe factory, manufacturing only army shoes of all varieties. In the first place the building of the factory is one of the oldest in New England, old fashioned in every respect, nest of rats, and surely it would surprise anyone to find such a structure being used for army orders; it should have been condemned by state inspectors as unfit and unsanitary to be used as a factory. As to the wages, while other shoe firms in different localities have been paying standard wages for army shoes, in this factory on a good many branches of the trade, shoe workers didn't average more than \$13 a week, which, needless to say, considering the present social and economic conditions, is not a living wage.

(Signed) L. C.

Camp Devens, Mass., July 13, 1918.

(No. 211)

How to Hang Your Flag To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Will you kindly inform me as to the correct position of the United States flag when hanging against a wall—should the stars be in the upper left or right-hand corner?

(Signed) A READER.

Toulon, Ill., Aug. 1, 1918.

(When a United States flag, not attached to its staff, is hanging against a wall, then if the stripes are horizontal, the union should be in the upper left-hand corner; if the stripes are perpendicular, the union should be in the upper right-hand corner.—The Editor.)

PORTUGAL AND THE VATICAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The rumors current concerning the resumption of diplomatic relations between Portugal and the Vatican have received confirmation in the publication of the announcement that Capt. Feliciano Da Costa has been appointed to represent Portugal at the Vatican. The Vatican Journal which makes the announcement states that Captain Da Costa is an intimate friend of the President of the Portuguese Republic.

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WHAT PARIS THINKS OF MR. KERENSKY

French Press Exercises Itself Over Discovering Whether the Former Dictator Is the Future Leader of Russian People

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In some respects, so it is said in Paris, the great Kerensky problem is one of the most difficult of the war, and divides men in a manner that is not very amenable to logic or statement, as no ordinary or international politics have done for the past four years. The question, of course, is whether Mr. Kerensky is or is not the man for the job. When it was known that he was coming west, when he suddenly arrived in London, there was the general appearance—or the pretense—as some would say—of an open mind being preserved upon the subject of his qualities, his possibilities, and whether he was to be backed to the full in such intervention in the affairs of his unhappy country as he proposed.

All parties said little or nothing; they displayed an attitude of reserved expectancy; and it was understood that their views were equal and open upon the subject. This has been called a pretense in some quarters, because it is believed that the Socialists all the time were somewhat predisposed toward the voyager, while the other parties, and especially the governmentals, were more inclined to treat Mr. Kerensky kindly, but to talk with him as little as possible about politics or Russia. Some say that the Socialist attitude is the natural corollary of the other one, but that is probably a misstatement. It was noticeable that when Mr. Kerensky came west, his first and practically only association was with the Socialists and the Labor Party; again it was observed that in London he had apparently little enough to do with any others. If there is a shadow of possibility in the cause that Mr. Kerensky backs, especially in so far as the personal element is concerned, such a state of things could not for a moment be; he himself, by his own force, would have been able to ordain it otherwise. Again, Mr. Kerensky at the beginning of every conversation and speech that he utters now insists vehemently—a little too vehemently, it seems to some—upon the fact that he is no party man and that, more than that, he does not come as the representative of any party from Russia. It is inevitable that with all these earnest protests the question should be asked as to whether in any circumstances anyone in Russia would support him.

The Parisian newspaper which the other day asked on its most prominent page the plain pointed question, "If Mr. Kerensky could not save Russia in Petrograd and Moscow, can he save her in Paris?" was expressing an idea that occurs to many. He was no particular Socialist when he was in Russia, and now he says he is of no party, but is just a real democrat, and the Socialists, after some preliminary and mild hesitation, are adopting him and trying hard to be enthusiastic. The extent of their efforts is apparent every day. They are forcing themselves to believe in Mr. Kerensky. With governments holding aloof it seems to some a doubtful game. Mr. Kerensky may be the man, but governments are clearly not convinced of it, and at a moment when the Russian problem is undoubtedly far more difficult than ever before, and some quick action of the most thorough and determined kind is necessary, the minor problem of Mr. Kerensky is aggravating. He left London apparently without having altered the situation. After Paris he is to go on to the United States, and it is implied in some quarters that Paris will give a lead. This, it is said, is a trying situation, which France would gladly have been spared.

But if the question is difficult it is at least interesting. One feature of it is what is regarded as the human side exhibited by the Russian messenger. Life has not been happy and comfortable in Russia for some time past, and though Paris is not, for the moment, a city of light and pleasure, it is at least much better for a revolutionary than Moscow. In some ways Mr. Kerensky, who when he alighted at the Gare du Nord with a little baggage in his hand seemed so friendless and inconsequent, is making the most of it with many conversations, interviews, attendances at meetings, and certain other functions. He spends most of his time with the Socialists, and they are treating him well and making much of him. They have exerted the utmost possible influence on M. Pichon to the end that the latter may receive him, and the French Foreign Secretary, anxious to oblige, unless it were positively wrong to do so, gave a kind of consent. To those that took place during the early days of Mr. Kerensky's visit to Paris, two more gatherings of interest have been held in the company of the Socialists. One of these was the affair the other morning, when Mr. Kerensky suddenly played his coup by the announcement that the committee of the Constituent Assembly on May 18 of this year protested against the Bolshevik régime, and refused to recognize the Brest-Litovsk treaty, considering that Russia remained always in a state of war with Germany, and was desirous of maintaining her connection with the Allies.

M. Pierre Renaudel, commenting on this in the official Socialist organ, cries enthusiastically that "while Mr. Kerensky in France is careful to declare that he does not come here in the name of any party to address himself to a party, nevertheless, not wanting in authority. On the contrary he has the highest. Member of the Constituent, he expresses here its desires, and, if the Constituent is

reduced to an enforced silence, yet as it does not wish to be extinguished it remains the expression of the country's will. "Thus," subtly argues M. Renaudel, "it is a powerful echo of that popular will that reaches us in this way." He thus found that Mr. Kerensky really came as a first-class chief of a first-class mission representing the Russian people, with something approaching ambassadorial powers, and he then proceeded to show that, as Mr. Kerensky had said, the Allies would be making the most terrible mistake if they did not intervene in Russia, and as to the apparent difficulties of the situation owing to the susceptibilities of the Russians with regard to foreign armies landing on their soil, it was implied they might be asked to present a set of conditions in which intervention might be possible, and then, following a Kerensky formula, the Allies would guarantee all the interests of democratic Russia.

But those who were not of the Socialists, and were watching all this, asked two questions, the first being, "If Mr. Kerensky thus came with such strong authority, being in effect the representative of the best part of Russia, why did he not say so at the beginning, and would it not have been a simple thing for him to come with the recommendations of his friends and some statement of the extent to which they are relying on him?" In the second place, if the resolution of May of this year by the committee of the Constituent is of the consequence implied, and is supposed to represent the feeling of better Russia, and its earnest intention to refuse to acknowledge the Brest-Litovsk treaty and to adhere as tenaciously as possible to their old friends the Allies, how is it that the Allies have been kept in ignorance about this business all these months, and that their governments have apparently received no official information concerning such a resolution? Though there are obvious and well-understood difficulties in the way of this committee meeting, still such a course as that put forward could have been taken by men who were in earnest." Mr. Kerensky's declaration on this subject is therefore regarded as being very weak, and after the first unconsidered sensation it has fallen flat.

There are other quarters in which it is said he is not creating the best impression. In certain matters, small ones it is true, he is said to be showing that weakness which brought about the failure in his own country. Here is an incident which is much talked about. When he came to Paris he determined, contrary to the method he had practiced in London, to employ full publicity. The journalists were able to see him, and he told them that at the first opportunity he would arrange a grand reunion and talk to them freely. In due course this was fixed up; it was to be on a certain day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Russian embassy. The journalists were there at 3 o'clock exactly. They were numerous and important body, who embraced some distinguished men. There was, however, no Mr. Kerensky, and after waiting some time and showing signs of surprise and discontent the party, representing the whole of the Parisian press, was informed that Mr. Kerensky was lunching with some friends at a restaurant in the Avenue de l'Opéra, and the meal had shown a tendency to become protracted. At 4 o'clock the statement was made over the telephone that Mr. Kerensky was still lunching, and so the same at a quarter to five, when one of his friends supplied the information over the telephone that Mr. Kerensky was then enjoying a peach, and without doubt would immediately afterward join the gentlemen of the press. A little later they were told that he was "désolé" at the idea of what had happened, and begged to be forgiven. He was coming. His friends would not release him. But he was coming. . . . And at last he really did come, accompanied by various friends with whom he had been lunching for several hours. As a matter of fact, the lunch in question was described officially by some of those who took part in it as a banquet, and it was given by the

Socialists, of whom most of the leaders were present, including MM. Albert Thomas, Varenne, and Marcel Sembat, and there were speeches, Mr. Kerensky saying he thanked them for extending their hands to the conquered one, who was full of faults, but who was conscious of having done his best for Russia, for the Revolution, and for the Allies.

When he came to address the journalists, Mr. Kerensky began in quite good French, but immediately switched off to Russian, saying that he could not speak French, and was thenceforth interpreted. His address was very brief and it contained nothing of interest or consequence. No concrete facts were stated. He simply urged that in Russia there were very large numbers of people who were faithful to the Allies, and that some means should be discovered of grouping them and bringing them to action. Then, with emotion, he begged that France, England, Italy, and America would not forget the sacrifices made by Russia during four years of struggle. Here is the criticism of his address by one who heard it: Mr. Kerensky is certainly a sincere patriot. Perhaps he has done in Russia all that he could do for our cause. He tried to make a revolution without revolutionary means. He tried to reconstruct an army when he had no more soldiers. He even tried one day to take the offensive against the enemy and placed himself courageously at the head of the troops. But there was no more order, no more will, no more light—nothing—in Russia. And Mr. Kerensky cannot do that which with order, will and light, might save Russia. Alas!

It has been most noticeable that Le Temps preserved absolute silence as to its views upon Mr. Kerensky for several days. There were, of course, the best reasons for doing so. In a very full sense Le Temps is a governmental organ. It speaks with high authority. At last it has spoken on Mr. Kerensky, and it has turned him down. "Mr. Kerensky is within our walls," it says, "but neither Paris nor the nation shows itself at all concerned by his presence. . . . It is stated that he is going on to the United States and that he will see President Wilson. Will he tell him the precautions that he took when crossing France to have contact only with an infinitesimal minority of our country? Will he make the pretense of discovering in America a few revolutionary Socialists whom he will fix upon as the only interlocutors worthy of him? Will he confess that he has been rather coldly received by our Socialist party, in which, when it is a matter of foreign policy, the Marxist inspiration is still dominant?"

REFEREES APPOINTED IN GARMENT DISPUTE

Service of The United Press Associations
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Baker has appointed three referees in the dispute between the cloak, skirt and dress manufacturers and the International Garment Workers Union, at the request of both parties. The referees are E. M. Hopkins, Maj. Samuel J. Rosensohn and John R. McLean. Secretary Baker on Monday sent a communication to the president of the union requesting that their differences be submitted to a board of referees for settlement. Among the conditions imposed by the Secretary were: "The workers now on strike should return to duty; referees shall have power to make any changes in the methods of manufacture; wages shall be fixed for a period of not less than eight months; the award shall date back to Aug. 1, and there shall be no future strikes or lockouts."

INCOME TAX DISTRIBUTION

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The income tax distribution to the cities and towns of Massachusetts for 1918 will total approximately \$12,250,000, or more than \$1,000,000 over the amount obtained last year, according to a statement made by Tax Commissioner W. D. Trefry. Of the total amount, this city will receive \$4,201,589, a considerable portion being derived from taxes placed on intangible property.

MOONEY MEMORIAL BY LABOR UNIONS

Delegation Calls at White House and Asks President Wilson to Intervene in Case and Give Condemned Man a New Trial

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A committee representing international labor unions called at the White House on Tuesday and left a memorial asking President Wilson to intervene again in behalf of Thomas J. Mooney, under sentence of death in California, for connection with the preparedness day parade bomb explosion in San Francisco, in July, 1916. The memorial says:

"While it is true that the courts of California have declared themselves without power to disturb for the present judgment of conviction, a new trial can, nevertheless, be obtained without in any way straining or disturbing the ordinary law of the State. The Governor can obtain from Thomas J. Mooney and his attorneys a written stipulation that he will not plead his present conviction in bar. The Governor, with that stipulation in his possession, can pardon Mooney and direct that he be prosecuted immediately on one of the eight or nine indictments which charge him with responsibility for deaths caused by the same explosion, and thus give Mooney a new day in court with an opportunity to prove his innocence."

Such a suggestion from the President, the memorial urges, it is hardly conceivable that the Governor of California would hesitate to adopt. In the event of a refusal the President is urged to compel Mooney's release as a war measure, under authority of his power as Commander-in-Chief. Mooney's execution, the memorial declares, would be a serious obstacle to the fulfillment of the President's plans for aiding the Russian people.

FIVE-CENT FARES RULE IN DETROIT

Railway Company Fails in Its Attempt to Make the Rate Six Cents—Riots Laid to Germans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
DETROIT, Mich.—The Detroit United Railway failed in its effort to collect 6-cent fares after three days of serious rioting, during which the car service was demoralized.

Police Commissioner Marquardt has issued a statement blaming Germans and Austrians for instigating rioting.

One minute after midnight on Monday Judge Harry J. Dingeman, in the Wayne County Circuit Court, granted the city of Detroit an injunction restraining the Detroit United Railway from violating the Kronk ordinance, which went into effect at midnight. This ordinance fixes fares at five cents cash or six tickets for 25 cents and restores the eight for 25 cents workmen's tickets during certain hours. These two classes of tickets were set aside by the company.

On Tuesday morning the railway petitioned the United States District Court to restrain the Kronk ordinance from going into effect. Judge Arthur J. Tuttle dismissed the bill of the company after bitterly denouncing the tactics of both city and company, which had led to three days of rioting and serious interruption to war work.

The railway later on Tuesday filed notice that it would appeal from Judge Tuttle's decision to the United States Supreme Court. Judge Tuttle in throwing the case out of court blamed the tangle on the tact-

lessness of the railway and the incompetence of the city government. He denounced politicians who are capitalizing the condition.

The railway increased its rates following the decision of the War Labor Board increasing wages. Majority candidates are campaigning on platforms of ousting the company from the streets where its franchises have expired, to buy in the property at junk prices instead of as a going concern. The city has voted for municipal ownership.

IRISHMEN CLAIM RELEASE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Tuesday)—The inquiry by Judge Harvey has begun on the question of whether the internment of the seven Irishmen arrested on June 19 should continue. The statement is made by counsel for the Defense Department that the men were connected through a member of the Clan Na Gael in America, with the Dublin rising of 1916, and evidence would show them to have been engaged in a highly treasonable conspiracy.

WOMEN TO ENTER RAILWAY SERVICE

United States Plans to Adopt Policy in Force in England and France—Equal Wages Assured for Work Done

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Thousands of women will be drawn into railroad employment within the next few months to take the place of men entering the army and going to other industries, according to plans now being formulated by the Railroad Administration. Women are to be employed extensively as clerks in railway offices, accountants, ticket sellers, station agents, crossing watch guards, car cleaners and, to some extent, as track laborers. A survey of different classifications of railway positions which might be filled by women will be undertaken soon, possibly by a committee of women to be named by Director-General McAdoo. Consideration will be given to the element of safety in employing them for certain work. The general policy of railroads under government operation will be to pay women the same wages paid men for similar services.

This course will not result in the dismissal of any men, since the demand for workers in nearly all fields of railway employment already exceeds the supply. In employing considerable numbers of women, American railroads will be doing what English and French railways were compelled to do long ago.

Training schools for ticket agents are being conducted in Washington and New York, and another school has been authorized for Chicago. Women with high school education between 21 and 35 are given two months of instruction in simple accounting and railroad geography and are paid \$25 a month while learning. Afterward they are assured of employment at salaries usually from \$55 to \$100 a month.

Tremont Street
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Established
a Century

SUMMER SUITS

We realize that it is about time we closed out our summer suits. If we had a large quantity of them, and the assortment were complete, most assuredly we would carry them over another season, for most of them are straight-lines—simple styles that do not change.

Taffeta, Jersey and Wool

Values 22.50, 25.00, 29.50 to 55.00

Prices 10.00, 15.00 and 25.00

- 100 TAFFETA SUITS. Formerly 22.50 to 35.00. Price 10.00, 15.00, 25.00
- 5 SILK JERSEY SUITS. Formerly 29.50.....Price 15.00
- 25 BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SUITS, all wool. Formerly 25.00 to 45.00. Price 10.00 to 25.00
- 25 POIRET TWILL AND TRICOTINE SUITS. Formerly 30.00 to 55.00. Price 15.00 to 25.00

Small Quantity of Navy Serge Suits Formerly 29.50. Price 19.50

For Immediate or Next Season's Wear Now is the Time to Buy

COTTON DRESSES

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Dresses that were valued at 7.50, 8.75, 10.75, 13.75 to 16.50

Priced 5.00, 7.50 and 8.75

Probably there will be no radical change in cotton dress styles for next summer and many a woman will wisely buy several of these dresses to lay aside.

- VOILE DRESSES, many in several styles. Values from 13.75. Priced 8.75
- TUNIC VOILE DRESSES, special lot bought at a concession. Priced 8.75
- LINEN AND GINGHAM DRESSES. Values from 10.75 to 16.50. Priced 7.50
- DAINTY VOILE DRESSES, many odd. Values 7.50 and 8.75. Priced 5.00

Established
a Century

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street
Near West

Selling Quality Merchandise

COMPRISING THE

Samples and Stock Remaining on Hand of One of the
HIGHEST-CLASS MAKERS

Who Practically Confines His Entire Output to the FINEST SPECIALTY SHOPS

Waists, Linen Dresses, Silk Dresses Sweaters, Skirts, Silk Suits

NOTES REGARDING STOCK

Some three or four years ago this manufacturer, a close student of the ready-to-wear situation, made up his mind that there was a demand throughout this country for a higher grade of dresses, waists, suits, skirts, coats and other apparel for women than what was then being made, especially in the simpler styles.

He knew that in London and Paris there were manufacturers who made simple dresses, but they were very, very high priced, and he discovered that the reason was because they were made of the very finest materials, and mostly made by hand.

That one could buy simple dresses and quantities of them at reasonable prices, but it was seldom that a woman or miss could find a simple dress, skirt or waist, that was of extremely fine quality and made with great care as to all the details.

He therefore started his factory on the basis of not how cheap but how good everything could be made, and in three years' time the growth of his business is marvelous.

Valued Savings Offered in MISSES' COTTON DRESSES

Dresses that were valued at 8.50, 10.50, 16.50 up to 25.00

Priced 5.00, 8.50, 10.00, 12.50 to 15.00

Now the time has come when these charming dresses of figured and plain voile, linen, calico, gingham, chambray and pongee should be sold. There are hundreds of these cool, dainty dresses and undoubtedly there will be need of practically no change to make them suitable for wear next summer as well

	Value	Price
MISSES' FIGURED VOILE DRESS.....	12.50	8.50
MISSES' GINGHAM DRESSES.....	25.00	15.00
MISSES' CALICO DRESSES.....	15.00	10.00
MISSES' POPLIN MIDDY DRESSES.....	10.75	8.50
MISSES' KHAKI GARDEN DRESS.....	8.50	5.00
MISSES' CALICO DRESSES.....	10.50	8.50
MISSES' LINEN DRESSES AND VOILE.....	16.50	12.50
MISSES' VOILE DRESSES—Combined with Plain.....	12.50	10.00
MISSES' LINEN AND VOILE DRESSES.....	16.50	15.00
MISSES' LINEN TAILORED DRESSES.....	16.50	13.75
MISSES' VOILE DRESSES, WITH TAFFETA.....	19.50	10.00

ALLIES STILL PUSH
STEADILY FORWARD

(Continued from page one)

had been captured by the fourth British and the first French armies. During the same time these two armies have taken 600 guns, several thousand machine guns, and numberless trench mortars, none of which have yet been properly counted. The matériel captured includes three complete trains, as well as vast stocks of engineering stores and stores of other description.

Allied Progress Surveyed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that the battleline at 10 o'clock this morning ran as follows: East of Dernancourt, west of Bray, east of Etinehem, west of Proyart, east of Lihons, Chilly and Fouquescourt, west of Parvillers, Darny and Villers-les-Roye, east of L'Échelle and Armancourt, west of Popincourt, east of Tillioy, west of Canny-sur-Matz, east of Gury and round just south of Lassigny Massif, joining the old line south of Ribecourt.

Heavy fighting was proceeding west of Chaulnes and Roye. The Germans have brought up eight fresh divisions from Prince Rupprecht's reserves, which makes 31 divisions in the line since the battle opened last Thursday. The opinion which was formed 48 hours ago to the effect that the Germans intended to retire approximately on their old line at the end of 1918 apparently still holds good, as the heavy fighting which has developed since is considered to be with the object of gaining time in which to evacuate as much matériel as possible, and further there is nothing to show that the present line is intended to be permanent. The prisoners now aggregate nearly 30,000.

At the southern extremity of the battle line, the French have progressed close to Lassigny, the capture of which would mean a German withdrawal from the crests of Lassigny Massif and Bois du Tiescourt.

Prince Rupprecht is now credited with 15 divisions in his mobile reserve, but it should be added that it would be apparently unwise to move several of these from the northern sector of his zone, where they now are stationed. The Allies still have a numerical superiority in reserves and the German reserves have now apparently reached a state of exhaustion, which makes any German offensive out of the question for some weeks and possibly for the rest of the present campaigning season.

The American division between the Somme and the Ancre is still in line and fighting hard. The German artillery in this sector has been particularly strong and has offered stubborn resistance.

British Destroyer Sunk

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A British destroyer was sunk by an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean on Aug. 6. Seven of the destroyer's complement were lost. The Admiralty made this announcement today.

Germany Calls for Help

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(Havas Agency)—Germany has been compelled to call upon Austria-Hungary for help on the western front and Austro-Hungarian troops are arriving there, the Echo de Paris says today. These troops, it adds, are being sent to quiet sectors of the front.

Exchange of Prisoners

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Commenting on Dutch reports concerning the exchange of British and German prisoners of war, a Berlin official telegram reassures that the German ratification of the new agreement depends on Great Britain's assurance that Germans in China will neither be deported to Australia nor interned.

Paris Bombardment Ceases

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—For the last three days the bombardment of the city by big guns has ceased. It is believed the emplacement of the guns is somewhere between Guiscard and Noyon and the advance of the French has endangered their safety.

Barbados' War Contributions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Legislature of Barbados has voted a further £20,000 as a free gift to the British Government to assist in the prosecution of the war. This brings the total sums contributed by the colony to £100,000. A message of thanks has been sent by His Majesty's Government to the Legislature and people of Barbados through the Governor, Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien.

New Women's Battalion

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Recruiting has begun for a battalion of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps for service with the American expeditionary forces. Five thousand women are needed and women who are friends are invited to enlist together.

Britain Denies Mine-Laying

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Replying to a Dutch note, the British Foreign Office denies the alleged laying of mines by British naval forces within Dutch territorial waters.

Turkish Diplomatic Changes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—

Rafaat Pasha, former Turkish Ambassador at Paris, has been appointed to the vacant Turkish Embassy at Berlin, and Mukhtar Bey, formerly Turkish Minister at Athens, is to represent Turkey in Kiev.

King George's Visit to Front

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—King George returned this evening from France, where he had spent nine days visiting the British troops.

French Statesmen Visit Front

PARIS, France (Monday)—M. Clemenceau and M. Klotz, during their visit to the battle front yesterday, inspected at length the destruction that had been wrought by the battles which raged for the possession of Montdidier and Moreuil. Both towns are places of desolation with their houses reduced to broken fragments of stone and there is not remaining a vestige of their former streets.

M. Klotz then visited his château at Ayencourt, not far from Montdidier, and found it in ruins. In addition to destroying the building, the Germans had damaged or wrecked all its contents. The minister obtained as a souvenir an enemy gun which had been operated in a battery from his park. M. Clemenceau and M. Klotz discussed the military situation with Marshal Foch and General Pétain, Humbert, Debentry and Rawlinson. They also witnessed the bringing in of prisoners.

German Officers Retired

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(Havas Agency)—General von Mudra and General Liebrecht, who commanded German armies in the offensive which began on July 15, have been placed on the retired list, according to Berne newspapers received here.

General von Mudra was one of the German commanders during the Verdun fighting in 1916. He was decorated by the Kaiser for his services there. In the offensive of July 15 he was in command of the German armies attacking along the Champagne front between Prunay and Tahure. His attack was met by General Gouraud and was everywhere repulsed. General Liebrecht was not mentioned in the dispatch telling of the fighting during July. He was, however, formerly commander of the fifth division of the Prussian grenadiers. He became a general on April 18, 1913.

British Aerial Activity

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Despite the usual activity of British aircraft last night and today, all of the British machines in action are reported to have returned safely, the Air Ministry communiqué announced.

"Last night our machines attacked hostile aerodromes, trains, anti-aircraft batteries, searchlights, and other ground targets with bombs and machine guns," said the communiqué. "All of our airplanes returned safely. Today we attacked the aerodrome at Buhl. Owing to the bad visibility the results could not be observed. During the air fighting one enemy plane was brought down in flames, falling within our lines. All of our machines returned safely."

Von Taube Heads Bolsheviks

WASHINGTON, D. C.—German and Austrian former prisoners operating with the Bolsheviks in Siberia are commanded by von Taube, the Russian general, who, at the beginning of the war, was removed from his Russian command on account of his pro-German proclivities. This information was made public on Tuesday by Capt. Vladimir S. Hurban, the Tzecho-Slovak officer in Washington from a report to Prof. T. G. Masaryk, the Tzecho-Slovak commander-in-chief.

Captain Hurban said that von Taube was formerly in command of the prison camp at Irkutsk, and while there he was noted for his persecution of the Slavic prisoners and the favoritism shown the Germans and Maygars. After the Bolshevik revolution he deserted the old régime and as chief of staff of the Irkutsk government began, with the aid of German and Maygar officers, the organization of an army of the prisoners. He ordered the attack on the unarmed Tzechs at Irkutsk last May and after the Bolshevik defeat was saved from execution at the hands of the Tzechs by the intervention of the French and American consuls. He now commands the Bolshevik forces between Irkutsk and Vladivostok.

Gen. Foch Compliments Printers

SCRANTON, Pa.—At the opening session of the International Typographical Union, President Marsden G. Scott read a cablegram from Marshal Foch, addressed to the printers of the United States, saying: "The factory, like the trench, is a post of combat. The duty is not to abandon it before the enemy. My compliments to your union for having understood it so well."

German Airship Loss Admitted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Berlin official has admitted the loss of a German airship in the fight with British aircraft on Sunday off Vlieland.

Air Fighting Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A communiqué on aerial activities issued tonight says:

"Aviation work was carried actively in all of its branches yesterday. On the battlefront our balloons were pushed forward close behind the line, and sent down much useful information. Our artillery reconnaissance machines were busily occupied all day.

"Enemy aeroplanes were active and there was much air fighting. Thirty hostile machines were brought down

out of control. One German balloon was shot down in flames.

"Forty-five tons of bombs were dropped in the past 24 hours, the Peronne and Cambrai station being heavily assailed. One night bombing machine is missing."

French Airmen Busy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—French bombing squadrons did effective work on Monday night, according to tonight's French aviation statement. "Last night we dropped 29 tons of projectiles on enemy positions and establishments at Tergnier, Ham, Nesle, Noyon, St. Quentin and several other places," said the statement. "On Monday, 11 German aeroplanes were shot down or put out of action. On Sunday night, four German captive balloons were destroyed."

COMMUNIQUÉS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Tonight's official report says:

"From the Ancre, as far as the Avre the day was quiet.

"Between the Avre and the Oise, enemy partial attacks failed."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The German official report made public on Monday, says:

"Between the Yser and the Ancre, partial enemy thrusts frequently broke down.

"North of Lys we beat back a strong British attack. Enemy early-morning, violent attacks on the battlefront north of the Somme and between the Somme and Lihons were repulsed chiefly by our fire and sometimes by counter-attacks.

"In fighting around Lihons the enemy advanced toward the east but our counter-attack threw him back to the northern and eastern edges of the village. There have been violent partial engagements between Lihons and the Avre.

"Southwest of Chaulnes we attacked and took Hallu. On both sides of the Amiens-Roye road we repulsed enemy attacks.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A comparatively quiet day on the battlefront is reported tonight by Sir Douglas Haig.

"On the battlefront, except for somewhat increased hostile artillery activity, the day passed comparatively quietly," said the communiqué.

"We captured a few prisoners on the remainder of the front. Raiding patrol activities were reported south of the Scarpe, northeast of Robecq and in the neighborhood of Vieux.

"The number of prisoners captured by the French first army and the British fourth army since Thursday morning exceeds 28,000, including 800 officers and eight regimental commanders. In the same period these two armies have taken about 600 German guns, including machine guns of heavy calibre.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The British War Office on Tuesday issued the following statement:

"On the battlefront our troops effected further improvements in their positions north of the Roye road and on the north bank of the Somme and captured additional prisoners.

"A local attack made by the enemy in the neighborhood of Fouquescourt was repulsed.

"We captured a few prisoners last night in patrol encounters south of the Scarpe and in the neighborhood of Vieux-Berquin.

"A hostile attack against our positions in the Merris sector was repulsed after sharp fighting."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The French continued to progress today northeast of Gury, in spite of strong enemy resistance, according to tonight's War Office communiqué.

"We renewed attacks in the wooded region between the Oise and the Matz, and despite the strong enemy resistance we succeeded in making progress northeast of Gury," says the communiqué.

"We gained a footing on the park of Plessier-de-Roye, and reached Bel-

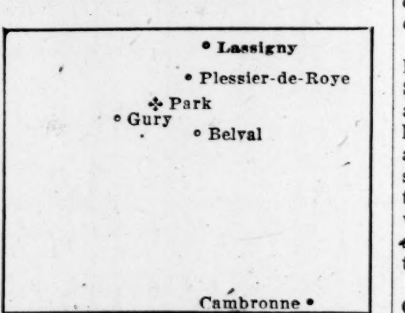


Diagram illustrates Paris communiqué dealing with the latest allied advance in the vicinity of Lassigny which, represented in heavy type, is still in the possession of the Germans, although menaced on three sides.

val. Further eastward we carried our lines to within about two kilometers north of the village of Cambromme. "Eastern theater: There was moderate artillery activity along the entire front.

"Prisoners were brought back in a Serbian raid on enemy positions. "West of Ghevelly French airmen directed machine-gun fire on enemy organizations. To the north British airmen bombarded an enemy bivouac."

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The French War Office issued a statement on Tuesday which reads as follows: "There were no events of importance reported during the course of the night on the battlefront.

"Several enemy raids in the Vosges

and Upper Alsace were without result."

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The following statement was issued on Tuesday from the Italian War Office:

"In the upper Zebro valley one of our patrols attacked an enemy advanced post on height 2682, killing some of the garrison and capturing the survivors. Enemy shelters were destroyed and the patrol returned unharmed."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Tuesday)—"On the Tyrolean battle front our storming patrols carried out a successful surprise attack on the enemy position at Monte Corno, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy," says today's Austrian War Office statement.

"Continued enemy aerial attacks in the Feltre region claimed numerous civilian victims, some of whom were killed."

"There is nothing important to report on the Albanian front."

VIENNA, Austria (Tuesday)—The Austrian War Office on Tuesday issued the following statement:

"Flying over Feltre and the Seven communes, Italian airplane squadrons attacked from low heights recognizable hospitals. Patients and other persons were killed."

CONCRETE HOMES
FOR ALIEN WORKERS

Youngstown, Ohio, Company
Erecting 400 Structures to
Develop American Family
Ideals and Living Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Dwellings for rent to its alien employees under conditions that are expected to do much in developing among these people American family ideals and standards of living, are being erected by the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company here from pre-cast concrete blocks and slabs. About 400 of these structures are to be built, of which about 60 per cent are under construction. The balance will be erected as speedily as possible.

This housing development, while easily the feature of the corporation's efforts in the direction of affording adequate and proper housing facilities for its employees, by no means represents all of its work along this line or even a substantial part of it. The corporation has lately acquired nearly 800 acres of non-industrial acreage about its plants here, of which, after allowing for parks and playgrounds, fully 500 acres will be available for house building. Plans are for the erection of about 2700 dwellings, including the concrete structures, on this land. An initial appropriation of \$2,000,000 has been made for the work.

On most of this land high-grade, modern frame and brick houses for sale to American employees on advantageous terms will be erected. Some of these are already completed. A part of these dwellings in a different section will be for rent.

The concrete dwellings, on which most of the public interest centers, are being erected in groups of two, four and even more. They have from three to five rooms each. In the outer walls are air chambers, said to insure their being as dry as frame dwellings of the same character.

The inside trim is wood. Each dwelling had all modern conveniences. Roofs are red tile; the windows are covered with green shutters. Shrubby will be planted about the base of each structure. To each is attached a vegetable garden of adequate size. Suitable playgrounds are also provided.

The rent will be nominal, says the corporation. These houses are purposely built small, so that prospective tenants will be prevented from crowding them with roomers and boarders, as is the custom among many of these people. The practice of taking such lodgers, furthermore, will be prohibited, as it is believed to be operating against the best American family conditions among these people in the congested industrial sections.

The natural topography has guided largely in the platting of this acreage. Serpentine streets, all utilities such as water, gas, light and telephone lines as well as sewers on easements along rear lot lines, a civic center for stores and fire stations, a school center with playgrounds and a large wooded tract for park purposes, are some of the outstanding features of the development.

The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company on a 7500-acre tract of coal land in Greene County, Pa., along the Monongahela River, is developing a new mining town which will be called Nemico, in honor of an Indian chieftain whom tradition associates with that section. About 600 houses are to be erected at this place, of which 125 are under construction. The same consideration for all modern house-building requirements will be observed in this mining town that are being followed hereabouts.

The big housing project of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company is a fair sample of the work being undertaken by the Carnegie Steel Company which is building the new town of McDonald, immediately adjoining this city where it is erecting what corporation officials say ultimately will be the largest bar mill plant on the continent. An initial appropriation of \$7,000,000 has been made for nine of the 30 mills planned and something over \$2,000,000 for housing. About 140 high-grade dwellings already have been erected.

GERMAN MILITARY
POLICY CHANGING

So Says London Critic in Reviewing War Situation—English Press Opinions on Position in France and in Russia

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A marked change is taking place in German military policy, says the military critic of The Times. He believes that during the allied victories of the last month "German strategy was clearly in a transitional state from the ideas with which von Ludendorff began the March offensive to ideas whose nature is not yet revealed and which can only be conjectured."

"The successful allied raids on the Italian front," he continues, "are an example of the way these conjectures are being tested. Are the Germans strengthening the Italian front with a view to an autumn offensive or is there a backward movement on the Italian front and what is its explanation? Doubtless these raids have enabled the allied staff to answer these questions."

"Undoubtedly some revolution is in progress in German military policy to which we do not yet have the key."

The Daily Telegraph in reviewing the war situation says Germany in the bitter hour of defeat in the west she has yet known, is menaced in the East not only by the advance of the allied expeditions, but by the perpetually growing movement of unorganized resistance to her occupation.

There is not a part of Russia where German troops are stationed where the commanders have not all they can do to hold the people down by force of arms. The task, the newspaper adds, will soon call, if it has not already, for strong reinforcements apart from the question of meeting the allied expeditions. The Daily Telegraph continues:

"If the enemy is in peril in the West he is little better off in the East and Prussianism is reaping wherever it has sown."

The removal of the German Embassy to Pskov says The Daily Chronicle is an admission by the Germans of their intense unpopularity in Russia.

The Daily News says that the salient fact of the political situation in Russia is the failure of the Bolsheviks to provide a rallying point for the nation. It believes that the fall of Lenin and Trotsky would be the first step toward a solution of the problem for it would mean the emergence in Russia of forces disposed to stand for national self-assertion as against exploitation by Germany.

America's Effort
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—It would

have been impossible to proceed more skillfully in giving American forces a maximum of efficiency in a minimum of time, says Colonel de Thomassin, the military writer, in referring to the announcement of the formation of the first American field army.

"This work," he writes, "would not have been possible had it not been for the good will, devotion and intelligence of the Americans. We know now that the German High Command has been most uneasy about the American army since June. Divisional leaders in the first line have received orders to do as much damage as possible to American troops, because the units fighting were destined to be the nuclei of new formations. At Belleau Wood it recommended that, in addition to bombardment by gas shells, attacking detachments should penetrate as far as possible into American positions."

La Liberté says, "The enemy's reaction found, in the condition in which the preceding offensives had left the ground, immediate supporting points. This explains the energy of his resistance."

"It is to be seen that our High Command will show no impatience in the development of the maneuvers. The artillery is the proper weapon with which to break down obstacles and the pounding has begun on a very wide front, not only in the direction of Roye but in the Noyon region."

"In the direction of Lassigny the first lines of General Humbert's army continue to press on and are only three kilometers from the town."

Referring to the formation of the first army of the Americans in the field, the Journal des Débats says: "The Americans did not wait until now to give on the battlefields proof of their valor, for on their arrival at the front they fought alongside the British and the French armies. The Americans now are in sufficient number and have acquired enough experience to form a separate army."

"Public opinion will see, moreover, in the formation of this army, the result of the efforts accomplished in a year by the United States, and a sign of the part which they intend to play in the war. History will record two great events and two great examples of what loyal friendship can achieve—the formation of the British armies and that of the Americans."

UTAH'S SUGAR OUTLOOK
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Utah will produce enough sugar this year to supply its own 500,000 population and 2,000,000 soldiers in France for a year to come, according to a report received by the Utah Manufacturers Association from J. W. Jones, beet specialist of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. According to Mr. Jones, Utah stands third in sugar production among the states of the Union. The value of the sugar crop in Utah and Idaho this year is roughly estimated by sugar companies at about \$6,412,500.

INTERCHANGEABLE
MILEAGE ORDERED

United States Railroad Administration Provides Books in Two Sizes, Transferable, Good Except for Pullman Fares

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Passenger mileage books, interchangeable and good on any railroad, will be placed on sale next Tuesday. They will be accepted in payment of passenger fares on trains, in exchange for tickets and for extra baggage charges. Two books are being prepared, one with 1000 coupons, each coupon worth 3 cents or one mile of travel, to be sold for \$30, with the addition of \$2.40 war tax collected when the book is bought, and another with 500 coupons, selling for \$15, with \$1.20 additional war tax.

Each book is to be transferable, and may be used for any number of passengers at the same time. Travelers may present these books to conductors on trains if they wish, but are advised to have the mileage script exchanged for tickets between points where there are long and short routes, in order to gain advantage of the shortest distance and lowest charge.

Railroad Administration officials decided not to make the mileage script acceptable for Pullman charges, because the war tax on berths or parlor car seats is 10 per cent, or 2 per cent higher than on passenger fares. This would have complicated the collection of war taxes.

Freight rate revisions, to be made continuously by the Railroad Administration in the future, will be ordered on the theory that the railroads should remove fundamental injustices, and not only the inequalities and new differentials arising out of the 25 per cent rate advance.

This plan, explained by Director-General McAdoo, means that thousands of shippers are free to protest to the Railroad Administration's traffic committees against systems of rates in effect before the government took charge of the railways, and to press their claims for adjustments which will remove discriminations favoring other competing localities or plants.

PROPOSED HAWAIIAN MERGER
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Plans for the merger of the Bank of Hawaii and the banking house of Bishop and Co., the two largest institutions of their kind in the territory, are being discussed in financial circles. The consolidation of the two banks would result in an institution with combined resources of approximately \$16,000,000.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

NEW YORK

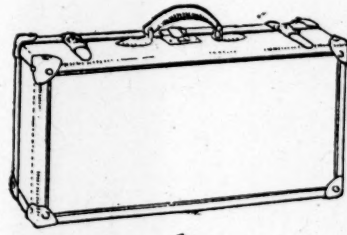
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ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

Extraordinary Offerings

"McCREERY LUGGAGE"

(Fifth Floor)



1—Genuine Cowhide Suit Case, as illustrated, built on steel frame; corners and edges well protected; sizes 24 and 26 inches.

9.75

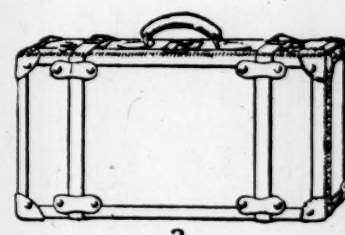
regularly 13.50



2—Manufacturer's line of sample Bags made of genuine Cowhide, as illustrated; full cut; three pockets; oxford design; sewn corners; double or single handles; sizes 18 and 20 inches.

19.75

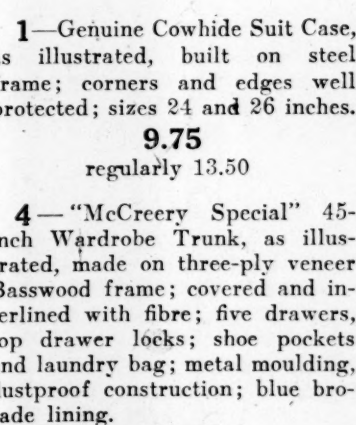
regularly 25.00 and 30.00



3—Cowhide Suit Case, as illustrated, built on steel frame; corners and edges reinforced; fitted with leather straps all around; sizes 24 and 26 inches.

13.75

regularly 15.00



4—"McCreery Special" 45-inch Wardrobe Trunk, as illustrated, made on three-ply veneer Basswood frame; covered and interlined with fibre; five drawers, top drawer locks; shoe pockets and laundry bag; metal moulding, dustproof construction; blue brocade lining.

47.50

regularly 58.50



5—"McCreery Special" Open Top Wardrobe Trunk, as illustrated; made on three-ply veneer Basswood frame; covered and interlined with hard vulcanized fibre; four drawers, ten hangers; shoe pockets.

29.75

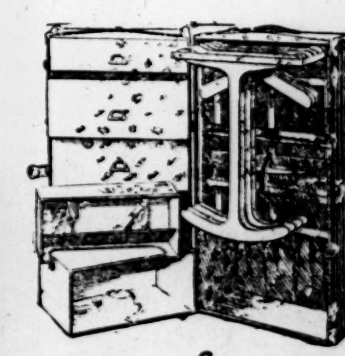
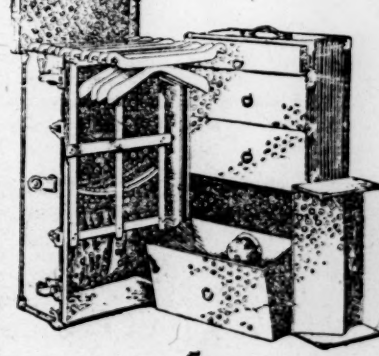
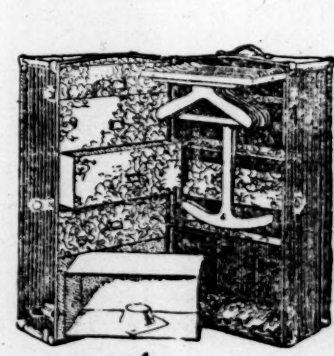
regularly 35.00



6—Regulation 45-inch Wardrobe Trunk, as illustrated, made on three-ply veneer Basswood frame; covered with hard vulcanized fibre; five drawers, ten hangers, shoe pockets and laundry bag; top drawer locks.

36.00

regularly 46.00



NO C. O. D.'S —

SABOTAGE AS THE WEAPON OF I. W. W.

Leader Haywood Says It Is the Workers' Strongest Defense—He Charges Capital With Sabotage by Adulteration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—On the stand for cross-examination by Prosecutor F. K. Nebeker and later for redirect examination by Defense Counsel G. F. Vanderveer, W. D. Haywood, chief witness and chief defendant in the I. W. W. trial before Federal Circuit Judge J. M. Landis on Tuesday told what he considered the cardinal principles of his order and the way they were carried out.

He said sabotage is the strongest weapon the working class has for its own defense. He said the I. W. W. did not preach violence. He said the general strike is another of the workers' sure weapons, but that it is not always directed against labor conditions, but may be used for other objectives, as for instance, getting Thomas Mooney out of jail in California.

Mr. Haywood turned direct to the jury in his remarks and Mr. Vanderveer let him continue. There was no disposition by the prosecution to interrupt. He began on the topic of sabotage: "This is not the disgraceful and cowardly thing to be used only in the dark, that the government attorney would have you believe. It is the strongest and most wholesome weapon of the working class. It protects humanity. The drug clerk refuses to adulterate his drugs. The tailor gives good cloth. The waiter gives extra food and service. Sabotage prevents adulteration of foods and materials. It prevents colored poisons being put into canned goods. The adulteration of silks and wools is the sabotage of the capitalist class. By word of mouth, as well as by deed, the industrial workers can help to prevent such sabotage.

"I do not approve putting powders in one's soup, or throwing stench bombs. In the New York hotel strike, I preached another kind of sabotage. This is what I urged the men to do: 'Give the customers extra portions of beefsteak and potatoes. Load up their plates.' The New York World carried an editorial on our kind of sabotage. 'If this be sabotage,' it read, 'give us more of it.' There has always been sabotage, ever since the time of Moses, when the workmen pulled the straw out of the bricks."

Mr. Vanderveer produced letters from Haywood to leaders in strikes in the Northwest, particularly the lumber strike. "I never called these strikes," the witness said, "but when they were started by the men's insistence on proper living conditions, we had to let 'em rip."

Mr. Vanderveer asked: "What do you mean by revolution?"

"A change in society. Revolution is the culmination of evolution. Political changes invite violence. Industrial changes are brought about peacefully."

"Does the I. W. W. method imply violence?"

"No. A political revolution brings violence and bloodshed, but an industrial revolution does not."

"Is the general strike ever employed to get criminals out of jail?"

"Not criminals, but men like Mooney, who, we feel, has been unjustly convicted. Mooney is not an I. W. W., but a strong sentiment has been growing to try to get him released."

"Has the I. W. W. organization been content to seek relief from the law?"

"We have always done so. In the Bisbee deportation the first thing I did was to send a telegram to President Wilson. Sheriff Wheeler practically told the Governor of Arizona he was running that business."

Then the I. W. W. chief witness looked at Prosecutor Nebeker, and continued: "I didn't understand Frank Nebeker's language when he referred to my 'effrontery and audacity' in addressing the President of the United States. I am an American citizen, and my ancestors helped make the United States."

After both prosecution and defense concluded questioning Haywood on Tuesday, other defendants were put on the stand. H. F. Kane, A. R. Prashner and C. H. Mackinnon told of their experiences in turbulent industrial times in the western states. Attorneys for the defense have succeeded in getting Judge Landis to release all but seven of the defendants from jail on their own recognizance. The defendants claimed it was "very hot in jail," and as Chicago is experiencing its second week of a heat wave that hovers at the 100 degree mark steadily, the jurist allowed the plea.

One striking part of the testimony on Monday brought out that a nation-wide general strike was planned for 1917, and in the language of the I. W. W. themselves it would have practically nullified the share of this country in prosecuting the war on Germany if the strike had been carried out without interference with its plans. Mr. Haywood on the stand admitted such a general strike affecting such basic economic essentials as mining, farming and lumbering and extending to trades and shipping, even the overseas supply of forces fighting Germany, could be effectively used to prevent war, but denied that the I. W. W. scheme of a nation-wide strike was for that purpose last summer.

Mr. Nebeker asked, "Was this strike, which began July, 1917, among the lumber workers in the Northwest, and later spread to the miners, intended next to reach the agricultural workers of the West?"

"Yes. In August there was to have been a strike of the harvest hands. 'Your territory' included Montana, Arizona and Colorado and was reaching into Utah and Nevada, with Min-

nesota and Michigan next on the list, wasn't it?"

"Yes. 'Then you intended, as a climax to anti-war activity, to reach the marine transportation?'"

"We intended to reach it, but not for the purpose stated."

"Is a general strike an incipient revolution?"

"It is."

"Was the circulation of works on sabotage intended to destroy patriotism?"

"No, it was to incite industrial unionism; to build up, not destroy."

Mr. Nebeker mentioned that Haywood has defined his idea of sabotage as "striking on the job" and not the use of violence. Then he questioned Haywood and the latter admitted he had counseled the translation of Pougé's book on sabotage which Mr. Nebeker characterized as "one of the worst of the sort which advocate violence."

"Did you ever write any letters against the employment of violence?"

"No, but I talked against it."

"Did you ever urge any one to go out and fight against Germany? Did you ever do anything to help your government in this great crisis?"

Haywood said he "could pick out a bunch of fellows right here who have been doing useful work to help this country against Germany." On being pressed, he admitted he never used his influence to get any one into active service against Germany.

"Economic Action"

Meaning of Phrase Much Used by I. W. W. Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"Economic action" as applied to the courts to secure the release of I. W. W. under arrest or perhaps already convicted, has been touched on more than once in the course of the I. W. W. trial here. Recently it came up again during the cross-examination of J. A. MacDonald, former managing editor of the Industrial Worker, the largest I. W. W. paper published, at Seattle, Wash. MacDonald granted the instance in question was a case of "economic pressure."

It was related in the Industrial Worker as follows in part: "Tulsa, Okla.—Fellow-worker Arthur Boose was arrested here just as he had finished a talk. The judge fined him \$25.50 for contempt of court and afterward, as the result of economic pressure, released Boose and donated \$2 toward the hall rent. His honor then shook hands with all of us, and wished us all the luck in the world, protesting as we went out that he was one of our best friends." The item was signed by J. I. Turner, another defendant.

The "economic pressure" was the presence of a large group of I. W. W. which had gathered at Tulsa. Similarly, MacDonald said of Ford and Suhr, two I. W. W. sentenced to the penitentiary in California for murder, "I don't believe anything can be done to get them out except by telling the farmers who put them there about it."

Economic pressure has been already applied to the farmers. C. L. Lambert declared in an Industrial Worker article that the detention of Ford and Suhr had cost the farmers \$10,000,000 a year. MacDonald admitted this was "bunk."

LABOR MISSION PREPARES TO SAIL

United States Mission to the British Congress Will Be Headed by Samuel Gompers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—America's mission to the British Trade Union Congress, which meets in London on Sept. 17, 18 and 19, will be headed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and will tour England, France and Italy, to confer with local leaders and inspect labor conditions.

Mr. Gompers left Washington on Tuesday for New York for a series of conferences there before sailing. He will be accompanied abroad by William J. Bowen, president of the International Bricklayers and Plasterers Union; John T. Frey, president of the International Molders Union; Edgar Wallace, editor of the United Mine Workers Journal; and C. M. Paine, president of the International Boot and Shoe Workers Union. Mr. Gompers conferred with President Wilson. He declined to discuss questions to be considered by the congress. Socialism, he declared, would occupy no part in the deliberations of the American delegates. He added there would be no Socialist representation, denying reports from London that the congress would be a joint labor and Socialist affair. "There is nothing to that report," he stated.

NO FEDERAL HELP FOR ELECTRIC RAILWAYS

Service of The United Press Associations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has made it clear that financial relief for street railroads will not come through the federal government. This was indicated when the White House gave out a telegram from Secretary Tumulty to Mayor Martin T. Ryan, New Orleans. The telegram said: "The President asks me to acknowledge your telegram of yesterday and to express his opinion that, as the existing law is interpreted, the federal government has no power to take over electric railways and lighting companies. The conditions under which such companies operate in different parts of the country vary so widely that no common rule, it would appear, or method of relief could be applied to them, and it is the President's judgment that local and state authorities should take the action necessary for immediate relief."

BASIC LAW CITED IN ANGELUS CASE

New York Constitutional Lawyer Quotes Article 1; Which He Says, Forbids Congress From Enacting Sectarian Statutes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Use of the word "Angelus" in the preamble to the Senate Joint Resolution No. 164 has called forth criticism from one lawyer who views the action of the Senate in a disinterested manner altogether apart from what may be termed his own sectarian leanings. Whether the word Angelus was used in the resolution by accident or design, in either case there is a growing sentiment for its elimination.

William G. Henderson, a member of the New York bar who has a wide knowledge of constitutional law and is the author of "A Concise Summary of the Law of Libel as It Affects the Press," said he did not consider the special prayer part of the resolution at all, but he could not see how any such proposed action could be taken under the amendment to the constitution, declared in force on Dec. 15, 1791. Article 1, section 9, reads: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

"Then, if we live up to that, there need be no further argument. Let every one think and pray as he or she sees fit," said Mr. Henderson. "I do not care personally what creed or dogma is preferred, as long as the American Constitution is lived up to, and I do not think we need fear that it will not be."

"In all matters of this kind, my experience has been that the working out is on the right side. There comes to my mind a paragraph written by a clergyman a good many years ago, which is more or less apropos: 'In any public scheme or project, it is advisable that the proposer or projector should not at first present himself to the public as the sole mover in the affair. His neighbors will not like his egotism, if he be at all ambitious, nor will they willingly cooperate in anything that may place an equal single step above their own heads. Dr. Franklin was the projector of many useful institutions in the infant State of America. He attained his object and avoided envy, for he himself informs us that his secret was to propose the measure at first, not as originating himself alone, but as the joint recommendation of a few friends. The doctor was no stranger to the workings of the human heart; for if his measures had failed, their failure would not be attributed to him alone, and if they succeeded, someone else would claim the merit of being the first planner of them. But whenever this happens, the original projector will be sure to gain from the envy of mankind that justice which he must not expect from their gratitude; for all the rest of the members will not patiently see another run away with the merit of that plan, which originated in the first projector alone, who will, therefore, be sure to reap his full due of praise in the end, and with that interest which mankind will always cheerfully reward, not so much for the justice of rewarding the diffident, as for the pleasure of lowering the vain.'"

Rotarians Urge Angelus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Rotary Club, through its president, Clinton E. Achorn, has written to Mayor Hylan proposing that he issue a proclamation, addressed to the people of New York City, calling upon them to observe the war Angelus. With the letter the club forwarded to the Mayor a copy of a resolution passed by the convention of the International Association of Rotary Clubs, held in Kansas City in June of this year.

NEW BILLS PASSED BY GEORGIA HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—A bill providing for the regrouping of the counties of the State into 12 agricultural districts in which are located the district agricultural and mechanical schools was passed by the Georgia House of Representatives on Aug. 10, and immediately transmitted to the Senate. A resolution introduced by Mr. Ennis of Baldwin, granting to the Nancy Hart Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution a tract of land about three miles from Milledgeville, which includes the site of old Ft. Wilkinson, one of Georgia's historic spots, was also recently passed by the House. This land will be made into a park to be used as an historic monument.

A bill appropriating \$35,000 for the Bureau of Markets in the Department of Agriculture was passed Aug. 8 by a vote of 122 to 38.

GALVESTON TO HAVE AVIATION STATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

GALVESTON, Tex.—Announcement has been made by L. B. Hyde, a civil engineer and staff officer of the United States Navy, that this city has been selected as a site for a naval aviation station that will represent an expenditure of at least \$2,000,000. Mr. Hyde is in Galveston to superintend the construction of the buildings for the station, which will be equipped for training 800 men. A site of 60

acres just east of the railroad yards in the east end of the city has been selected. There will be quarters for 70 officers, 100 student flyers and 600 mechanics and other "ground men." Six hangars, each 104x105 feet in area, will be built.

ARGENTINE PEOPLE SUPPORT ALLIES

(Continued from page one)

now imports at least 50 per cent of all the exports from the United States to South America. All this is tending to draw closer bonds of friendship between the two nations. And after the war, they will be closer together than ever before.

"It is not easy to answer your question as to the extent the United States may retain her increased trade with the Argentine after the war. There is no doubt but that the United States will fill an immensely important place in world trade after the war, because of her big merchant fleet and her increased production, stimulated by war work. Besides that, the present trade agreement is developing a better understanding of the methods and necessities of trade between the two countries."

"But the retention of the full amount of that trade, after the war, is a question which cannot be answered off-hand now. The quality and price of the goods enters into the equation, and it is difficult to deal with it as a whole. We have learned, however, to approve many American goods which before the war were not thoroughly appreciated by us. Perhaps the whole question will hinge on the conditions of price. There is no sentiment in world commerce."

"No, there was no German propaganda in the Argentine against America before America entered the war, and even now German propaganda has no importance there. The Germans continue to print their own newspaper, and another paper which claims to be Argentinian is evidently influenced by German sentiments. But this makes no impression on the public."

"As for some kind of a League of Nations to prevent future wars, my country would look upon the project with deepest sympathy. We have no war in mind ourselves. We have everything to gain by peace and nothing to lose by war. There is no friction with our neighbors, only friendly rivalry. We have a very extended territory, with all kinds of possibilities, and we lack nothing that is essential to us. Our single problem is that we have not the population that such a territory requires for proper development. We therefore do not wish to extend our territory, but rather to fill it up."

"The address by President Wilson to the Mexican editors was most impressive. I do not know just how it was received at home, because I was away. But it is my opinion that the things he said regarding the policy of the United States toward South and Central America gained great weight, because his credit for veracity and sincerity cannot be questioned. The feeling in my country is that the diplomacy of America and England is frank and without equivocation. We know that America and England say frankly and clearly exactly what they mean, and we can trust fully in their sincerity. As for the United States in its relation to South and Central America, we know it does not want territorial aggrandizement, and we know, too, that every section of territory that comes under its guidance temporarily, like Cuba, is greatly benefited and finally allowed to go its own way with renewed vigor."

COTTON CROP VALUE HIGHEST EVER KNOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—According to the annual statement of H. G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, issued Aug. 7, the total valuation of the cotton crop of the season ending July 31 is \$2,001,682,930. This is the most valuable crop ever grown; the commercial crop being valued at \$1,667,788,939, and the seed accounted for the remainder of the total.

The average commercial value of cotton per bale for the year was \$147.39 against \$94.82 the season preceding and \$61.40 two years ago. The total valuation of the crop a year ago, including seed, was \$1,412,860,035 and two years ago it was \$958,200,000. According to the report, the values received have been the highest for the past 48 years.

NEW DRYDOCK TO BE BUILT IN OREGON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—Construction of a cement drydock capable of handling all ships in need of repairs necessitating their lifting is planned to begin here about Jan. 1 next. The project calls for a drydock of cement 300 feet long, in addition to the aprons. It will cost \$150,000. The proposed location is a point on the upper harbor of the Willamette River, on the eastern bank. One drydock for deep-sea vessels already is in operation here under the auspices of the port of Portland, but the increasing demands of the port have rendered it inadequate at times to care for more than a portion of the business offered.

FRUITS HELD ESSENTIALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Food Administration, according to a statement made to a representative of this bureau, classes all fruits as essentials and not as luxuries.

QUESTIONNAIRE ON VACCINATION ISSUED

Massachusetts Medical Liberty League Takes First Steps in Movement to Abolish Compulsory Vaccination in the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—A questionnaire regarding vaccination and its effects has been sent to all the city and town boards of health in Massachusetts by the Medical Liberty League, which was recently organized to take formal leadership in the movement to abolish compulsory vaccination in Massachusetts. The formation of the league was an outgrowth of successful efforts by individuals in Southeastern Massachusetts in arousing the people of that section, through lectures and newspaper publicity, to the harmful effects of vaccination. The league plans to systematize this publicity work, to make it state-wide, and to broaden the field of effort by taking defensive measures against any further attempts to induce the Legislature to extend the compulsory feature of the law.

At the outset, the league decided to grapple with what is regarded as one of the biggest obstacles confronting the anti-vaccinationist, namely, to bring that form under the cover of medical reports, and absence of medical reports, the actual facts of the poisonous and debilitating effects of vaccine inoculation. These effects, even when recorded, said one of the league's officials, may be called by a variety of names of diseases which the layman does not associate with vaccination. Aside from what it may glean from official medical reports, the league will welcome communications from individuals giving the particulars of ailments following vaccination which may come under their personal observation.

In its questionnaire to the local boards of health of Massachusetts, the league asks for data regarding specified diseases, as well as children's diseases in general, which developed soon after vaccination. Other information sought includes: The date of the last epidemic of smallpox, the percentage of vaccinated persons who contracted this disease, the percentage of children at present between four and 10 years of age who have been granted certificates exempting them from vaccination, and the number of children absent from school because of illness following vaccination.

There are also several questions which usually bring forth conflicting replies from medical officials when raised at public hearings before committees of the Legislature. Two of them have to do with the so-called "purity" of vaccine virus. The league is curious to learn how definitely the local authorities know whence comes the "seed-virus" used in the preparation of the vaccine, which is injected into school children, and, more particularly, whether the virus is made from "natural cowpox" or whether it is "human smallpox matter animalized."

This questionnaire is simply a beginning of the league's work of obtaining information to use in its campaign of publicity, and in defending the public against any repetition of the recent drive by allopathic physicians, led by the president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, at the 1918 session of the state Legislature, to extend the scope of the compulsory vaccination law.

Interest in the league is increasing, as its purposes become more widely known. The league has now developed to the point where headquarters, with an executive secretary in charge, are maintained in one of the downtown Boston office buildings, 205 Kimball Building, 18 Tremont Street.

SOUTHERN SOCIETY TO REWARD STUDENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The United Daughters of the Confederacy, Louisiana division, through Mrs. Florence C. Thompson, chairman of the committee on education, have offered for the session of 1918-1919 15 scholarships in schools and colleges and two scholarships in vocal training. Worthy descendants of worthy Confederate ancestors may compete for these scholarships, and proof of such ancestry must accompany each application.

OHIO DRY FORCES UNITE FOR BATTLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—"Every influence we had with us in the campaign for state prohibition a year ago is still with us and more, too," said J. A. White, superintendent of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here. "We're going to win this year; to my mind there is no doubt."

Laundry Help Wanted

Two Sorters and Markers

One Head Washer

We require first-class help

No others need apply

LEWANDOS

Laundry Department

Apply at Works Watertown Mass

LABOR UNION ASKS BEER FOR WORKERS

Organization at Washington, D. C., Petitions President Wilson, Claiming Shortage in Some Industries Due to Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Central Labor Union of Washington adopted resolutions on Monday night appealing to Congress to restore the beer traffic in the National Capital. The resolutions follow:

"We believe that the scarcity of labor, now so acute in several local industries, is due, in no small part, to the constant emigration of workmen to cities as yet free from the prohibition plague, and to the refusal to remain with us of workmen attracted here, in one manner, or another, from such cities; the District having, in government departments no less than in commercial lines, an enormous labor turn over; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that the Central Labor Union shall join with other local organizations in respectfully petitioning the President of the United States and the Congress to take such steps as may be necessary to eliminate the conditions herein complained of by permitting the sale, under strict regulations, of beer and light wines in the District of Columbia."

The resolution called for the appointment of a committee to work for restoration of beer and wine.

Police officials and District officials generally agree that never in the history of the Capital has the city enjoyed such respect for law and order as that which has prevailed since liquor was banished from the District. Some trouble has been experienced from the operations of bootleggers, so-called, who bring liquor into the city from Baltimore, but this traffic is now well under control.

The members of the National Legislative Committee of the Anti-Saloon League, have taken courage from the action of the President in refusing to pardon R. K. Warren, the prosecuting attorney of Hugo, Okla., who was convicted and sentenced for a violation of the prohibition laws. The committee issued the following statement on Tuesday:

"When President Wilson recently refused to pardon R. K. Warren, of Hugo, Okla., who had been convicted and sentenced by the United States court for violation of the prohibition laws, it was the most signal victory for law enforcement in the last decade. There has never been as much influence exerted for a liquor law violator in this country as in the case of Bob Warren. Briefly, these are the facts:

"Warren was arrested by a federal officer, William Houston, son of Gen. Sam Houston, when carrying several hundred bottles of beer, in an automobile, near midnight, from Texas to Hugo, Okla., for use at a social gathering of young men. At the same time he was prosecuting attorney for the county into which he was delivering the beer, and was then a candidate for the Legislature."

"He was elected to the Legislature, and soon thereafter convicted in the federal court on the charge of bringing liquor into Oklahoma, from which he appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the judgment against him was affirmed. The members of the Legislature, without a dissenting vote, petitioned the President to pardon him."

PACIFICISTS DISBAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The local branch of the Peoples Council of America, a pacifist organization said to be allied with the I. W. W., has disbanded. It was formed here 10 months ago for the announced purpose of organizing opposition to the draft measures and espionage law enforcement. In the beginning the office was in charge of Miss Edith Short, daughter of a former rector of the St. Peter's Episcopal congregation here. She announced that the intention of the organization was to form neighborhood groups to spread propaganda bulletins demanding an early peace and to furnish free legal aid to all draft resisters and Espionage Law violators.

FARM EXPERTS MAY BE FORCED TO FIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLLEGE STATION, Texas.—Clarence Ousley, Assistant Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, addressing the Texas farmers' short course at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, declared that it may be found necessary for the local exemption boards to place farm experts and others in the employ of the state and federal departments of agriculture in Class 1 and to call these for military service. In this connection he warned the farmers that they should utilize these experts to the fullest and get all the good possible out of their service while they are available.

Mr. Ousley added that he will not be content to see farm labor drafted for military duty, nor women and girls placed in the fields as farm laborers, until all the able-bodied men and boys now employed as bell-boys, waiters, personal chauffeurs, drivers of pleasure cars and those in similar employment classed as non-essential occupations have been called, either for military service or for work more useful than that in which they are now employed.

LOOPHOLE IN DRY LAW OF KENTUCKY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LEXINGTON, Ky.—The Attorney-General of this State has ruled that the new anti-liquor shipping law, which was supposed to be super-draconic, permits druggists to sell liquor on physicians' prescription and that persons may carry liquor into dry territory for their own personal use. It was believed that these two things had been stopped, but the ruling is that this part of the law is unconstitutional. The ruling says that the purpose of the law is to prevent liquor being carried into dry territory by bootleggers under plea that it is for medicinal or sacramental purposes. The intention of the law as held by the public is that it was intended to stop shipping into dry territory altogether.

MINNESOTA DRY CAMPAIGN ON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MOOREHEAD, Minn.—Dry speakers have been placed on the stump to make Minnesota dry in the general elections in November, when state-wide prohibition will be voted on and during the next few months they will visit 842 cities and towns, and hold 907 open air meetings in support of the prohibition amendment.

Four automobiles are carrying the corps of speakers over the State, the campaign being financed by the old Prohibition Party, a committee of which is handling the funds of the former political party that has recently merged with the National Party. In addition to this campaign, the Minnesota Anti-Saloon Association also will be engaged on a large scale carrying the message of prohibition to the voters of the State.

PERMIT FOR COMMODITIES

Service of The United Press Associations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Trade Board, in an arrangement with Canadian authorities, has issued a general license permitting the entry into the United States of commodities arriving at United States ports for shipment to Canada.

Store closed all day Saturday in August

Thursday and from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. Friday

stocktaking

closed Friday till 11 A.M.

Tomorrow we begin our August Stocktaking Clearance at which we shall dispose of all odd pieces and small lots at sharp reductions. Quantities are not large. In fact, the total amount of merchandise to be cleaned out is the smallest we ever had at this time of year. But while quantities are small, market conditions make them just that much more worth your while.

It is safe to say that there is nothing included in this Stocktaking that could be bought at wholesale today at our clearance prices! Why, you may ask, do we close them out, if we cannot duplicate them except at higher prices? We are closing out only the small lots, the odd sizes, the single pieces. In every case where there is a complete assortment we shall continue that merchandise in stock, for it is not good business to sell out, and then buy the same thing over again at higher prices.

Stocktaking begins tomorrow. Not a large one, but an important one. We want a quick cleanup of these odds and ends. It will be to your advantage to help us do so.

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

SUFFRAGE WORKERS SEE VICTORY SOON

Early Struggles in Behalf of
Equal Rights Recalled at Cel-
ebration of One Hundredth
Lucy Stone Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Reminiscences of
the early struggle in the United States
for woman suffrage, now apparently
so near at hand, featured the one
hundredth anniversary of Lucy Stone,
pioneer worker for woman's rights and
a distinguished Massachusetts citizen,
celebrated by 200 suffragists at the
Hotel Somerset on Tuesday afternoon.
Members of the Massachusetts Woman
Suffrage Association were the hosts.
Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, daughter
of Lucy Stone, was a guest of
honor, while two of Lucy Stone's col-
laborers were present and spoke. They
were the Rev. Dr. Antoinette Brown
Blackwell of Elizabeth, N. J., and Mrs.
Judith Smith of East Boston. Maude
Howe Elliott, daughter of Julia Ward
Howe, who also labored with Lucy
Stone, also was present. A letter from
Col. Theodore Roosevelt, declaring it
"a matter of common sense, no less
than of justice, to secure the adop-
tion of the federal suffrage amend-
ment," was read.

Former Gov. David I. Walsh spoke,
and Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, who
presided, said:

"We have reached the point where
we must decide whether we shall be
governed by Prussianism or demo-
cratic ideals. Let there be no mis-
take, the times demand democracy,
and democracy, if it means anything,
means government by the people and
imposed only by general consent of
the governed. Woman's capacity for
government and self-government no one
will deny, and now as never before,
her cooperation in public affairs is
needed, and when we come to the new
era which we are facing, still more
shall we need her kind of intelligence,
her home discipline and her point of
view."

Miss Blackwell told of the call of
the Massachusetts convention of 1870
at which the Massachusetts Woman
Suffrage Association was organized,
the call being signed by Lucy Stone
and about 50 other distinguished men
and women of the Commonwealth.
They included Henry Wilson, then
United States Senator; George
Hear, elected to the Senate six years
later; Julia Ward Howe, Frank W.
Bird, William Lloyd Garrison, the
Bowditchs, Elizabeth Peabody,
Bishop Gilbert Haven and Louise M.
Alcott. Miss Blackwell added:
"What a change since that day 48
years ago! Then women had suffrage
only in the Territory of Wyoming.
Now they can vote for President
of the United States in 17 states. Then
a woman suffrage amendment to the
United States Constitution seemed
far off. Now it has carried the Lower
House of Congress by more than a
two-thirds vote, and has just about
two-thirds of the Senate in its favor.
The only question seems to be
whether it will pass at this session or
the next; and the prospects are
bright that it will be at this."

"I will only repeat to you on this
occasion what my mother said at the
meeting almost half a century ago.
Let every woman try to find some-
thing useful to do and do it well."

SUFFRAGE VICTORY IN MISSOURI PREDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Mrs. Walter Mc-
Nab Miller, state chairman of the
Missouri Equal Suffrage League, has
directly accused Senator James A.
Reed as being one of the three sena-
tors who prevented the Federal Suffrage
Amendment from passing the
Senate on June 27. She has defied the
senior Missouri Senator and predicted
a suffrage landslide in the State in
November.

"We women of Missouri owe it to
the women of the United States to
show the Senator what we can do de-
spite his opposition," said she. "We
shall work all the harder at the peti-
tion drive at the primary Aug. 6, for
signatures which we hope will so ex-
ceed a majority of the votes cast that
our State Legislature will ratify the
amendment. Possibly this showing
will have some effect in Washington
in making the amendment pass."

The suffrage workers hope to get
62,275 names of voters on their peti-
tions in St. Louis. At the formal
meeting of the Suffrage League for
the opening of campaign headquarters
100 of the 800 listed members were
present.

NO MORE LIQUOR IN TRAINS OR STATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sale of liquor
in railroad stations or on railroad
trains was yesterday forbidden by
Director-General McAdoo in an order
effective immediately and applying to
all lines under government control.
The regulation will not apply to hotels
owned and operated by railroads,
since these have not been taken over
by the government.

RULINGS UNDER DRY LAW ARE REVERSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Holding that
before adjournment in 1915 the Leg-
islature must have changed the pro-
vision of the state prohibition law
which required defendants to demand
trials by jury within five days after
their arrest or indictment, the Su-
preme Court recently undid the legal
work of Montgomery's clean-up cam-



Lucy Stone

paing of last year, ruled that the
Montgomery Circuit Court should have
granted trials by jury, reversed the
judgments of guilty, and ordered new
trials for all defendants.

This decision of the Supreme Court
reversed that of the Court of Appeals,
which had rendered a decision that the
law relating to trials by jury did not
interfere with the jury provision of
the prohibition law. The Supreme
Court said it did change this provision,
as the Legislature, in enacting the
later law, was trying to unify court
procedure in Alabama.

The prohibition law required de-
fendants to demand jury trials in five
days, but the other law gave them a
right to trials by jury if demands
were made within 30 days.

WOMEN DRAFTED IN RED CROSS WORK

Nebraska County Councils Re-
quire Filing of Names of Those
Who Fail to Meet Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Several Nebraska
county councils of defense have
adopted a new form of draft in con-
nection with the work of the Red
Cross. They have adopted resolutions
calling upon every woman and girl
over 16 years of age, who is physically
able to use knitting needles or fold
bandages, to do not less than three
hours each week of essential Red
Cross work, beginning Aug. 1, and as
much more as her individual situation
will permit.

It is directed that all workers be
divided into squads headed by cap-
tains, and each captain is to file a
statement, not later than the fifth of
each month, with the school district
board acting as a community council
of defense, on blanks prepared and
supplied by the county councils. These
blanks are to be forwarded to the
local chairman of the Red Cross hav-
ing jurisdiction over their territory,
who reports to the county superin-
tendent, who gives the county council
full information as to the activities of
the women. The significant part of
the order is that which requires the
filing of the names of those who do not
furnish reports or who do not perform
the required work.

The county councils have found,
also, that much of the benefits of their
orders requiring recalcitrants to
purchase Liberty bonds have been lost
by the fact that many of them have
traded their Liberty bonds for stock
in various enterprises that is being
peddled about the State. As they be-
lieve that the purchaser is carrying
his proportionate share of the war
burdens only so long as he holds the
bonds himself, they are taking mea-
sures to secure the names of those who
have sold. They have also requested
each purchaser to hold these bonds as
long as he can, and that they notify
immediately some member of the
council as soon as any solicitor shows
up in their neighborhood and attempts
to trade stock for Liberty bonds, in
order that action might be taken
against the agent and the company he
represents. In Saunders County \$160-
000 worth of bonds were traded for
stock in a packing plant.

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COLUMBIA JOINS "GIVE A LIFT CLUB"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The "Give Him
a Lift Club" has been formed among
automobile owners of Columbia, with
a view of extending hospitality and
showing friendliness to men in uni-
form. The War Camp Community
Service has approved the plan and the
membership cards carry the insignia
of that organization and the words:
"Soldiers! Stop me if going my way."
These cards will be displayed on the
windshields and extend a standing in-
vitation to soldiers going in your di-
rection.

In order to familiarize the men with
these invitation cards, samples are to
be posted in every company barracks
at the camp with the explanation that
"This sign on an auto means that
there is a free seat in it for you."

NEBRASKA PRIMARY CONTEST PENDING

Republicans and Democrats Both
Await Result of Vote on
August 20—Prohibitionists
Have Incomplete Ticket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—When the nomina-
tions closed for the state-wide pri-
mary to be held on Aug. 20 six Demo-
crats and five Republicans had en-
tered in the senatorial contest. Active
campaigns are under way by all of
these except Judge Harry S. Dun-
gan, an eleven-hour entrant, who is
not yet sure that he will accept the
nominating petition filed by his
friends.

In the Republican primary, Senator
George W. Norris is a candidate to
succeed himself. He is pitted against
Charles H. Sloan, Congressman, who
now represents the fourth district;
Ross L. Hammond, editor of the Free-
moot Tribune; William Madgett,
Mayor of Hastings, and former Con-
gressman David H. Mercer.

In the Democratic primary there
are entered former Governor John H.
McNard; Edgar Howard, Lieuten-
ant-Governor; E. L. Metcalfe, former
editor of the World-Herald and of
The Commoner, and later Governor of
the Panama Canal Zone; Willis E.
Reed, Attorney-General; Judge Harry
S. Dungan of the Adams County Dis-
trict Court, and William B. Price, who
was one of the men who defeated
W. J. Bryan for delegate to the last
national convention.

Pive of the present congressional
delegation are candidates for reelection.
C. F. Reavis, Republican, in the
first; C. O. Lobeck, Democrat, in the
second; Dan V. Stephens, Demo-
crat, in the third; Ashton C. Shallen-
berger, Democrat, in the fifth; and
Moses P. Kinkaid, Republican, in the
sixth. There is no opposition in their
party primaries. In the Democratic
primary in the first district, Frank A.
Peterson, county attorney of Lancas-
ter County, and the Rev. S. P. Cresap,
a retired Congregational minister of
Nebraska City, are contestants. In
the second, N. P. Dodge Jr. and Al-
bert W. Jeffers, two Omaha lawyers,
are pitted against each other. R. E.
Evans, a former district judge of De-
kota City, is the Republican candidate
in the third. In the fourth the Demo-
cratic candidates are E. O. Kretsin-
ger, a lawyer of Beatrice, and William
H. Smith, State Auditor of Seward,
while there are four entered in the
Republican primary: Adam McMullen,
State Senator, a lawyer of Beatrice;
C. H. Denny and John B. Kil-
lean, lawyers of Fairbury; and the
Rev. M. O. McLaughlin, a minister
and educator of York. The Republi-
can candidates in the fifth are W. E.
Andrews, of Hastings, former Con-
gressman and later an auditor in the
National Treasury Department, and J.
S. Gilham, an attorney of Red Cloud.
In the sixth, the Democratic candi-
dates are Charles W. Pool, Secretary
of State, of Hyannis, and Charles W.
Beal, State Senator, of Broken Bow.

In the Democratic gubernatorial
primary, Gov. Keith Neville is pitted
against Charles W. Bryan, brother of
W. J. Bryan, and publisher of The
Commoner, whom he defeated for the
nomination two years ago. Former
Lieut.-Gov. S. R. McKelvie of Lincoln,
publisher of farm paper; R. Beecher
Howell, national committeeman, head
of the water board of Omaha; and
Walter Johnson of Omaha are the
Republican contestants. Mr. Bryan
heads a fairly complete slate of state
officers.

The Prohibitionists have an incom-
plete state ticket in the field, with J.
D. Graves of Lincoln as their candi-
date for Governor. For the first time
in 27 years the Populist Party is off
the ballot, and along with it went the
Socialist and Progressive parties.

SPECIAL TAXES IN THE REVENUE BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Special taxes
of \$10 a year on occupation or profes-
sion, except the war industries trades,

farmers, teachers and ministers of the
gospel, were written into the \$8,000-
000,000 War Revenue Bill on Tuesday
by the House Ways and Means Com-
mittee. A similar tax was placed upon
any business with receipts of \$2000 a
year or more, with a levy of \$25 a year
on wholesale houses with receipts of
\$200,000 or more.

The newspapers, press associations
and periodicals were exempted from the
proposed 10 per cent tax on the
amount paid for leased telegraph and
telephone wires. It was amended so
as to apply only to the stock brokers'
lines.

In addition to the ordinary duty of
10 per cent on all jewelry sold at
wholesale, the committee put 10 per
cent on retail sales of jewelry com-
posed wholly or in part of platinum.

BIG SHIPBUILDING PROGRESS SHOWN

Growth of Work in San Francisco
Bay Indicated by Senator Phelan
Who Announces Amount
Involved About \$229,400,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The phe-
nomenal growth of shipbuilding on
the Oakland Estuary was graphically
indicated in an address by United
States Senator James D. Phelan be-
fore the Oakland Chamber of Com-
merce. Pointing out the fact that
shipbuilding at Oakland and Alameda,
save for small wooden ships and re-
pair work, was of recent origin, Sena-
tor Phelan reviewed the great con-
tracts from the government that are
now being carried out in the different
shipyards of those cities, and an-
nounced that the total involved was
approximately \$229,400,000.

"A summary of the contracts let to
Oakland-Alameda shipbuilders by the
Emergency Fleet Corporation," said
the Senator, "makes a surprising
showing, and one which indicates how
well the United States Government
has appreciated the importance of
San Francisco Bay as a shipbuilding
and shipping center."

These contracts include: 28 cargo
carriers and 12 tankers, approximat-
ing 380 deadweight tons, to the Moore
Shipbuilding Company; 14 cargo
boats, 73,000 tons, to the Hanlon Dry-
dock & Shipbuilding Company; 10
cargo boats, 94,000 tons, to the Union
Construction Company; 29 cargo
steamers and tankers of about 300-
000 deadweight tons, or a total of ap-
proximately \$47,000 tons. Besides
these contracts, the Emergency Fleet
Corporation has just placed an order
with the Liberty Shipyard, to be built
at Alameda adjoining the Bethlehem
Corporation's present plant, for the
construction of 20 troopships, each of
15,000 deadweight tons, thus adding
300,000 more tons to the total for
Oakland Creek. For these 1,147,000
deadweight tons, the cost will proba-
bly be \$200 or more per ton. These
figures, of course, are independent of
the large contracts given to the plants
in San Francisco and other places on
the bay.

Senator Phelan discussed at some
length the prospect of an increased
American overseas commerce after
the war, made possible by the great
tonnage now under construction in
American yards, and predicted that
San Francisco Bay, with all other
Pacific Coast cities having good har-
bors, would become centers of a vast
transpacific and South American
trade.

LABOR CONFERENCE TO MEET IN SOUTH

Meeting at Laredo, Tex., in No-
vember Expected to Solve
Some Important Questions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Organized labor
is keenly interested in the conference
to be held at Laredo, Tex., on Nov.
13, between American and Mexican
labor union representatives. Presi-
dents Wilson and Carranza and gov-
ernors of all border states on both
sides of the line have been invited to
attend.

It is said that the conference will
affect the relations of the peoples not
only of Mexico and the United States,
but of all South and Central America.
The conference is the result of the
work of the American Federation of
Labor Commission to Mexico City, and
that of the Mexican Labor Commis-
sion at Washington.

At a conference in Washington be-
tween the Mexican commission and
the Pan-American Federation of Labor
conference committee, plans for
bringing the Mexican and American
labor movements into closer relations
were discussed and the following gen-
eral purposes of the conference on
Nov. 13 were outlined:

To establish a Pan-American Fed-
eration of Labor; to establish better
conditions for workingmen who emi-
grate from one country to another;
to establish a better understanding and
relationship between the people of the
United States and Mexico; to utilize
every lawful and honorable means for
the protection and promotion of the
rights, the interests and the wel-
fare of those peoples; to utilize every
lawful and honorable means for the
purpose of cultivating the most favor-
able and friendly relations between
the labor movements, the peoples and
the republics of Mexico and the United
States.

LOS ANGELES DRY RULE EFFECTIVE

Record Since Gandier Ordinance
Became Effective Shows a De-
crease in Crime and an Im-
proved Social Condition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Some 20
years ago the idea took concrete form
that Los Angeles would be a better
place to live in if the saloon was
banished, and from that time until
November, 1917, there was no cessa-
tion in the endeavor to bring about
that result.

What has been really accomplished
by the so-called Gandier ordinance is
this: The closing of 208 saloons and
about 100 other places where liquor
was sold, such as cafes, restaurants
and liquor stores; the complete stop-
page of the sale of ardent liquors,
and the cutting in half of the con-
sumption of beer. It prohibits the
sale in hotels, restaurants or other
places where meals are served of any-
thing but dry wines having not over
14 per cent alcohol, and beer, and
these may be sold only with meals
until 9 P. M.

The city ordinance, which was voted
on in November, 1917, took effect on
April 1 this year, and already a nota-
ble change is seen. The following is
taken from the records of the office of
Chief of Police Butler:

Total arrests during March, 1918,
5108; total arrests during June, 1918,
2895; decrease, 2213. Arrests for
drunkenness during March, 1918, 1564;
arrests for drunkenness during June,
1918, 377; decrease, 1187.

It will be seen from the above that
while the decrease in total arrests be-
tween March and June is 76 per cent,
the decrease in arrests directly trace-
able to the use of alcohol is over 300
per cent. Chief Butler also reports a
decided decrease in the number of ob-
jectionable people of all kinds and a
better moral tone throughout the city.

One other avenue exists from which
conclusive evidence can be secured of
the good resulting from the outlawing
of the saloon. That is the branch of
the police department called the City
Mothers. To a representative of The
Christian Science Monitor, the City
Mother, Mrs. Gilbert, made the follow-
ing statement:

It is hardly possible to describe ac-
curately the full effect of closing the
saloon and abolishing night life in
this city, but in our work we are con-
stantly finding proof of a changed con-
dition, always for the better. Among
the people in the poorer neighbor-
hoods, where, of course, our work
principally lies, there is a marked de-
crease in the number of complaints
logged with us. It can be said without
question that the domestic relations
existing in all classes of this com-
munity have improved, some to an ex-
tent we did not think possible."

That a like beneficial result always

follows prohibition is shown by the
report from Chief of Police at Los
Angeles Harbor.

This report shows that in the face
of an increase in the population at
Los Angeles Harbor of 50 per cent, the
arrests have decreased from 389 to
132 in three months or nearly 200 per
cent.

Los Angeles, one among the first of
the large cities of the world to try
the experiment of abolishing the
saloon from within its borders, is well
satisfied with results, and looks with
assurance for still better results
when the whole State becomes bone
dry.

Hawaii Soon to Be Dry

Prohibition Under Sheppard Bill,
Effective on Aug. 25

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Hawaii will
be bone dry 90 days after May 25. On
the latter date President Wilson signed
the Sheppard Bill, which gives Hawaii
prohibition until 1920 in any event,
and for six months after peace is de-
clared if the war shall last longer.
The Sheppard Bill is similar to a
measure introduced in Congress by
Delegate J. K. Kalaniana'ole.

The signing of the Sheppard Bill
brings to a close a campaign that has
been waged for years in an attempt
to bring prohibition to Hawaii. The
fact that the bill is now law has
caused no little rejoicing among the
thousands of persons who have been
ardent supporters of a bone dry terri-
tory.

Until the Sheppard Bill the Gov-
ernor of the Territory is given author-
ity to make rules and regulations con-
trolling the importation of liquor for
medicinal, scientific, mechanical and
sacramental purposes. The Hawaiian
Evangelical Association, representing
101 Hawaiian and other churches in
the Territory, has gone on record as
being opposed to the importation of
liquor for sacramental purposes, de-
claring it to be unnecessary. The as-
sociation asserts that in all its
churches unfermented grape juice is
used for sacramental purposes.

Honolulu and the island of Oahu,
since April 10, have been bone dry
under an executive order issued by
President Wilson. The liquor license
commissioners of the islands of Maui
and Kauai gave notice that after June
1 no liquor licenses would be renewed
or new ones issued. This action vir-
tually made these islands dry. The
saloon and liquor interests of Maui,
however, have questioned the ruling
of the liquor license boards and have
taken the matter to the Territorial
Supreme Court.

Under the Sheppard Bill 20 per cent
of the voters of Hawaii may petition
for a repeal of the law six months
after peace is declared. It is asserted
here, however, that prohibition will
work out so well in the islands that
it will be impossible to get 20 per cent
of the voters to ask that the law be
repealed.

FURTHER BAN ON LIQUOR PROPOSED

Question of Barring Foreign Sol-
diers and Sailors From Saloons
to Come Before the Boston
Licensing Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The question of
barring all foreign soldiers and sailors
from saloons in this city will be taken
up by the Boston Licensing Board at
a special meeting on Aug. 15. It is
understood that the matter comes be-
fore the board in response to a request
from officials of the War and Navy
departments, and that similar requests
have been made to the authorities in
other cities of the United States having
charge of the liquor traffic.

Ever since United States soldiers
and sailors were prohibited from en-
tering saloons or being served with
liquor in cafes, hotels and restaurants,
there has been considerable complaint
over the freedom given to visiting
military and naval men. At the same
time, soldiers and sailors stationed
near the Canadian border were wel-
comed in saloons on the other side
of the line, where the United States
restrictions did not extend.

Several of the Boston hotels and
saloons acted on Tuesday, instead of
waiting for formal orders from the
Boston Licensing Board, and notices
were posted in many such places stat-
ing that no liquor would be served
to any person in uniform.

STUDENTS TRAINING CORPS CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—The or-
ganization of a students' army train-
ing corps, from which will be chosen
officers for the future United States
armies, has been announced by Prof.
Harry Clark, of Knoxville, state chair-
man of the National Council of Educa-
tion, "as the most radical evolution
in the history of education in this
country." According to this plan, a
student who enlists in the training
corps enters the federal military serv-
ice for the duration of the war. Not
receiving pay, except during the sum-
mer encampment period, he is classed
as an inactive service, but he is sub-
ject to an emergency call at any time
from the President. The local cam-
paign will endeavor to enroll as many
high school boys and undergraduates
from the Tennessee colleges in the
students' army training corps as pos-
sible.

MONTEVIDEO GENERAL STRIKE

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—Com-
merce and industry here were virtu-
ally at a standstill on Tuesday as the
result of a general strike growing out
of the tramway strike which has been
in progress for several days and has
developed clashes between the work-
ers and the soldiers and police.

INSIGNIA OF RANK IN THE U.S. SERVICE
OFFICERS' SLEEVE INSIGNIA (U.S. NAVY) OFFICERS' SHOULDER INSIGNIA
All commissioned line officers except admirals wear same insignia on shoulder and sleeve

THIS advertisement is published as a
tribute to mothers, wives, daughters
and friends, in honor of the hundreds of
thousands of brave, loyal and patriotic
American boys who comprise the mag-
nificent American fighting forces both at
home and abroad.

It is believed that the various insignia shown
are absolutely correct and it is suggested that this
advertisement be preserved for future reference.

It may be interest-
ing to note that
hundreds of thou-
sands of Parker
Pens, which are
peculiarly suited to
the needs of "our
boys," are being
carried by men in
the Army and the
Navy.

Parker Pen Co. 20 MILL STREET
New York Retail Store, Woolworth Building

PARKER
SAFETY-SEALED
FOUNTAIN PEN

Note how Parker Clip
is securely held in
place. It holds pen
to level of pocket.

New Parker
Patent Clip
held in
place like
washer

OVERSEA TRADE RULES PROTESTED

San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Asserts Certain Import and Export Restrictions Are Destroying Pacific Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Asserting that certain import and export restrictions imposed by the United States War Trade Board are destroying Pacific Coast commerce present and future with no compensatory benefit to the country at large but with the result chiefly of aiding Japan to "secure control of the commerce of the Pacific," the trustees of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce have addressed a request for reconsideration to Vance McCormick, chairman of the War Trade Board, accompanying it with a detailed report from the Chamber's Foreign Trade Committee, which they commend as meriting "serious consideration in the interest of all citizens of the United States."

The letter, signed by Robert Newton Lynch, vice-president and manager of the Chamber of Commerce, calls attention to "the vast commerce flowing through this port as one of the nation's international gateways, and without which the ability of the United States to carry on the war would be seriously diminished."

The report of the Foreign Trade Committee presents a bill of particulars in support of the Chamber's request for reconsideration of the board's rulings. It begins by pointing out the difference between conditions on this coast and those upon the Atlantic, and the fact that practically 80 per cent of the ship tonnage operated between the Pacific Coast and the Far East is under the Japanese flag and not subject to the United States Shipping Board; says that Japanese shipowners give preference to the transportation of commodities made by, or raw materials required by, Japanese manufacturers, and discriminate against shipments to and from American and allied firms; declares the tonnage in service on the Pacific generally unsuited for trans-Atlantic use; and recalls the War Trade Board's avowed policy of protecting American commerce, present and prospective, when consistent with a successful prosecution of the war.

Chief among the imports needlessly restricted, according to the report, are copra and coconut oil. The War Trade Board recently limited the former to 5250 tons for six months, to come in from the countries named below, as against an actual importation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, as follows:

Australia, with British, French and German Oceania	46,576
East Indies	20,090
Mexico, Central America and West Indies	2,401
Total	69,067

Copra imports have considerably increased since June, 1917, says the committee, and adds that if copra was handled like most other Oriental commodities, the embargo might be less objectionable. But copra is more than a commodity; it is a medium of exchange, and takes the place of money in many South Sea islands. Of the 46,500 tons credited to Australia in 1917, the bulk originated in the small islands east and north of Australia. The natives there have no means of expressing the oil, and it would take two years to install the necessary machinery. Copra is practically their only wealth, and they are dependent upon the United States, Great Britain and Japan for the necessities of life, including even many foodstuffs. Great Britain is not now in a position either to buy their copra or to supply their requirements. If the United States stops buying their copra, they are automatically deprived of credit, their competitive market is destroyed, and they are thus placed at the mercy of Japanese traders, who are fast taking advantage of the situation.

Similarly, the report avers, restricted importation of coconut oil, needed for high explosives, with a cake or meal residue of value in California as cattle fodder, results in higher prices for necessary commodities, throws many small vessels out of commission just when tonnage is at a premium, causes hardship to friendly allied countries and loss of business to San Francisco importers, and sows a feeling of hostility among the islanders that will take years to eradicate, without a single resulting benefit.

Referring to the long list of Oriental products, including rice, beans, tea, matches and cotton goods, hitherto purchased through San Francisco firms, shipped to this port and re-exported to the Latin-American countries, the report says that the recent ruling of the War Trade Board prohibiting the importation and reexportation of most of these articles has placed a heavy burden on the merchants of this city, without benefit to the United States as a whole.

JEWISH BOARD REPRESENTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
ATLANTA, Ga.—Rabbi David Marx of the Pryor Street Temple, Atlanta, has been appointed representative of the Jewish Welfare Board on the Post-dock Commission on Training Camp Activities, to succeed Victor Kriegshaber. Dr. Marx, who has just returned from a tour of southeastern training camps, declared the encouragement and cooperation given the Jewish welfare workers by the Y. M. C. A. and other organizations was splendid.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

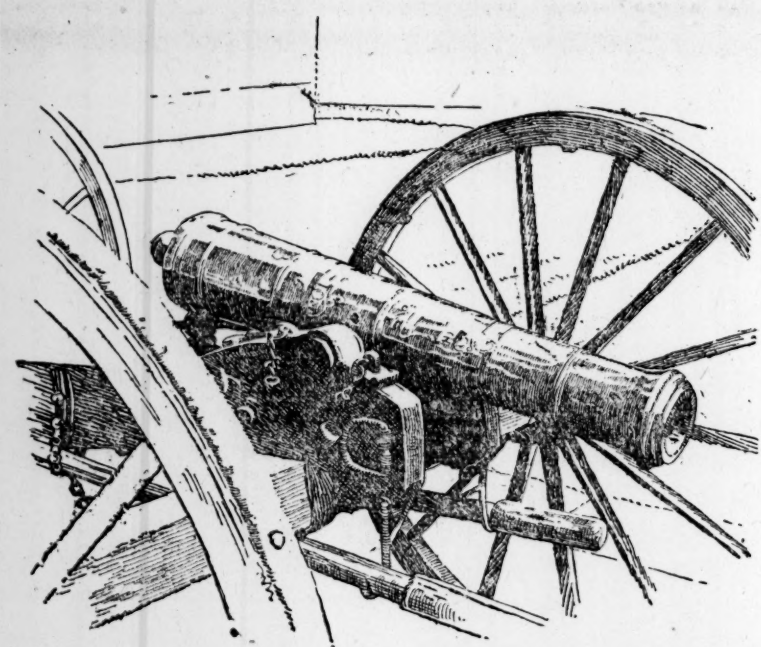
Vermont State House at Montpelier, showing at each side of entrance captured German guns

GERMAN GUNS AT VERMONT CAPITAL

Two Brass Field Pieces Captured From Hessians in 1777 Mounted at the State House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Vermont Bureau
MONTPELIER, Vt.—At the entrance of the State House here are mounted two captured German guns. They are three-inch brass field pieces, mounted on their original caissons, and they were taken by the Colonists under General Stark from the Hessian Guards hired by the British in the battle of Bennington which was fought on August 16, 1777.

These guns were not used again in the Revolutionary War, but were stored at Bennington for some time after. In the war of 1812, the United States Government, becoming short of field pieces, commandeered the Hessian guns from Vermont, and they were shipped to Detroit, where on August 16, exactly 35 years after the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the captured guns at Montpelier

battle of Bennington, they were captured when General Hull surrendered to the British and Indians under General Brock. In October, 1813, when General Harrison retook the town, after Perry's victory on Lake Erie, the guns were again in the hands of the United States troops.

After the peace treaty had been signed, they were sent to Philadelphia and thrown into a heap of discarded war equipment, where they remained for about 30 years. In 1848 United States Senator Jacob Collamer of Vermont, while on a visit to Philadelphia, upon being shown the guns by the head of the arsenal who told him of their history, made arrangements to have them sent back to Vermont and they arrived in that state year.

They were kept at Bennington for a time and then officials decided that they should be properly cared for as relics of the early history of Vermont and so they were mounted on the terrace of the Capitol.

Each gun is inscribed as follows:

"Taken from the Hessians at the Battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777."

CELEBRATION OF "JOHN HUSS DAY"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Vermont Bureau
ROME, Italy.—Another manifestation of Italian sympathy with the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary has taken place, and to the celebration of Kossovo day, the Serbian national day, has succeeded one held in honor of John Huss, "the apostle of Tzecho-Slovak liberty," as he is called. A wreath was laid at the foot of the statue of Giordano Bruno in the Campo de' Fiori, which has upon it, among others, a medallion of John Huss, with the inscription: "To John Huss, on the anniversary of his martyrdom, from the Association Giordano Bruno." A large number of the mem-

bers of the association were present, and other societies were also represented.

A crowded meeting took place also in the National Theater on the same day, which was attended by the Ministers Dadi and Berenini and Undersecretaries Bonicelli, Morpurgo, and Gallenga, as well as Signor Salandra and a number of other people well known in political and diplomatic circles, while in a prominent position was a group of Tzecho-Slovak volunteers.

The playing of the Tzecho-Slovak national anthem by the band of the First Grenadiers was enthusiastically received by the audience. The first speaker was the vice-president of the Italian Committee for Tzecho-Slovak Independence, Senator Pano, who spoke of the fine work accomplished by the Tzecho-Slovaks on the Italian and French fronts and in Siberia. He was followed by the former Minister, Senator Ruffini, who declared that John Huss was not only a hero in the history of free thought, but primarily, perhaps, a Bohemian national hero. Senator Ruffini emphasized the national character of the work of John

the road, Mr. Keeley continued, had not been an easy one for the nation and President Wilson to travel. There were 15,000,000 German and Austrian people in the United States. Hundreds of thousands had come to America to escape the very thing that Germany was now trying to force upon the world. Yet the descendants of these men, unmindful of what they owed to America, had done all they could to destroy the land that had sheltered them and given them the opportunity to live in freedom and prosperity.

Mr. Keeley then went on to relate the task America had had in removing the hyphen, the little dash, as he put it, that stood for so much difference between the American and German nations. He also described the method of German propaganda and the activities of the German-American Alliance, an organization that had overrun the country with its societies, associations and clubs and other institutions. Its chief object of attack, he said, was American schools; and articles, speeches, and sermons were directed to this purpose. In Nebraska there were schools supported by the taxpayers in which German was the only language spoken, and English was a foreign tongue. In others German textbooks were used and German songs sung. In Iowa and Wisconsin a similar condition of affairs existed. There was a continual intrigue to turn the American schools into pieces of the German fatherland. School books lauded Germany and attacked England long before the war.

In America, Mr. Keeley continued, things have been revolutionized, and there were internment camps and prosecutions, and it was unwise now to express sympathy with Germany. The American people were determined to punish the murder of the Lusitania passengers, of Edith Cavell, of Captain Fryatt, and the horrors committed by Germans in Belgium, France and Serbia. They were coming as on a crusade, and they would force the day of atonement. If brotherhood was not established as a result of the war, then the war would be short of success. "We are going to win," Mr. Keeley declared, "the goal is in sight. The most critical time is ahead. The peace that is coming," he concluded, "must be underwritten by a perfect understanding between the two English-speaking races. As the German propagandist said, 'nationality and language are eternally bound together.'"

HALL COSTS CITY \$62.52 FOR YEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
PORTLAND, Ore.—Portland's municipal auditorium was operated during its first year at a net cost to the public of \$62.52 according to a statement just compiled by Hal M. White, secretary to the Mayor and manager of the auditorium. The auditorium was formally opened July 4, 1917. Total receipts of the auditorium, according to the report, were \$21,241.26 and the operating cost was \$21,303.08 for the year. During the year 107 attractions were housed in the auditorium, including patriotic gatherings, and the aggregate attendance was 456,000 persons. The auditorium was constructed with the proceeds of a bond issue voted for the purpose by the people at an election. It seats about 4500 people.

CAMP JACKSON ACTIVITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
COLUMBIA, S. C.—According to official figures made public at Camp Jackson by the Y. M. C. A. camp physical directors, 343,814 soldiers were reached through the Y. M. C. A. physical activities during June, either as participants or spectators. Baseball ranked first for popularity, participants and spectators showing 125,408 men.

AMERICAN EDITOR ON WAR PROBLEMS

Mr. Keeley Informs English Audience of American Achievements Since Entering War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau
LONDON, England.—Lord Denbigh presided at a recent meeting of the Overseas Club in London at which Mr. James Keeley, the American editor gave an address in which he described what the United States had had to combat when she entered the war. The awakening of America, Mr. Keeley said, came with the floating of the third Liberty Loan. The first two loans, he explained, were taken up mainly by bankers and business men. The third, in which it might be said about 50,000,000 people actually took part, was subscribed for by artisans, laborers, servant girls, and all classes. This, Mr. Keeley said, in addition to the many millions subscribed for the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., and other relief funds. All this wealth was placed at the service of the world for the world-conflict. America in the past, Mr. Keeley said, had prided herself on her isolation from European alliances and disputes. She was a free non-military nation. Yet conscription had been passed without any real protest, and heavy war taxation had been agreed to.

The road, Mr. Keeley continued, had not been an easy one for the nation and President Wilson to travel. There were 15,000,000 German and Austrian people in the United States. Hundreds of thousands had come to America to escape the very thing that Germany was now trying to force upon the world. Yet the descendants of these men, unmindful of what they owed to America, had done all they could to destroy the land that had sheltered them and given them the opportunity to live in freedom and prosperity.

Mr. Keeley then went on to relate the task America had had in removing the hyphen, the little dash, as he put it, that stood for so much difference between the American and German nations. He also described the method of German propaganda and the activities of the German-American Alliance, an organization that had overrun the country with its societies, associations and clubs and other institutions. Its chief object of attack, he said, was American schools; and articles, speeches, and sermons were directed to this purpose. In Nebraska there were schools supported by the taxpayers in which German was the only language spoken, and English was a foreign tongue. In others German textbooks were used and German songs sung. In Iowa and Wisconsin a similar condition of affairs existed. There was a continual intrigue to turn the American schools into pieces of the German fatherland. School books lauded Germany and attacked England long before the war.

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COLLEGES TAKE UP WAR WORK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Thirty more universities and colleges have been added to the list of the institutions qualifying for special army training camp units, entitling them to uniforms and rifles and army instructors. Among them is Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.

STARS OF GENERAL PUZZLE A RECRUIT

Private Who Failed to Salute Army Official Said He Hadn't "Had Anything Higher'n a Colonel" and "Didn't Know"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Major-General Bell, U. S. A., tells of visiting Camp Upton in its comparatively early days, and while wandering about on a little private inspection, meeting a private who passed him without saluting. The general halted the young man and inquired how long he had been there.

"Six weeks," replied the soldier. "Have you had any instruction in saluting?" inquired General Bell.

"Oh, yes, sir." "Well, do you know what these mean?" pointing to his stars. "You got me," replied the man, shaking his head.

When the status of a major-general was explained to him, the youth replied: "You see I ain't had anything higher'n a colonel to salute and there are so many Y. M. C. A.'s and everything in uniform around here that I don't know what to salute so I just stick to the kind of officers I know in saluting."

The average civilian, bewildered with the multiplicity of uniforms, badges and medals everywhere, can sympathize with the puzzled soldier in the camp. He is no longer overawed by military dress, especially since he has learned that the men in the most gorgeous uniforms play in the band, and that some of the most distinguished men in the service are in the simplest garb. He no longer thinks that every young man with a cross on his breast has won the Croix de Guerre, because he has found out that that merely means that he can shoot well with a rifle, and so with other decorations that catch the eye on every hand.

When one of the big telegraph companies put its men into new olive drab uniforms the other day, a civilian was puzzled to know whether he was addressing a man in a new branch of military service or a chauffeur, the costume being a cross between the two.

Although the average civilian is no longer dazzled with uniforms and decorations, he is beginning to feel lonely. He wouldn't acknowledge it, but he would like to pin something on himself. He is glad that all the young men are getting into uniforms; they ought to, and he is sorry that he is too old or too fat or too thin or has too big a family or is otherwise barred out by the rules of the service. He is a bit resentful of some of the uniforms which don't really have anything to do with fighting. If he is an impatient man he snorts and says he might as well have a medal because he has bought war savings stamps and Liberty bonds.

Some time ago the shipbuilders got badges and the average civilian did not grudge them if the wearers could build ships any the faster for it. How the War Labor Policies Board has recommended to Mr. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, the issuing of a war badge, and, on that recommendation, he has authorized the awarding of these insignia to men employed for at least four consecutive months in government war industry, that is, an industry under government supervision or certified to by the chief of a government department as of sufficient importance to merit the distribution of badges. Service bars will be given for work beyond the four months' period.

Of course there has to be a War Badge Board to supervise the badge business.

The average civilian is going to feel lonelier as time goes on, especially if he never has been even a Knight of Pythias or an Elk or belonged to a college "frat," but after all, he says to himself, seeking his own consolation, "Won't I be the distinguished one in the crowd?"

That is all very well, but somehow it reminds one of the old lady in Punch who regarded the green troops as they passed beamingly. "Look," she exclaimed, "my Johnnie is the only one that's keeping step!"

ST. LOUIS REPORTS 56,944 MEN IN SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—On July 1, St. Louis had sent into the army, navy and allied services, 56,944 men, according to a résumé of the city's activities prepared by the Chamber of Commerce to controvert the idea in some parts of the United States that St. Louis is a pro-German city. The amount of Liberty bonds taken totals \$162,000,000; war savings



Those who understand that true economy lies in the purchase of reliable quality at a fair price will find much to interest them in our displays of highest standard Men's and Boys' apparel.

On Locust Street at Sixth, SAINT LOUIS

MAKE IT DO—WHY BUY NEW? Phone Chapman.

HAPMAN BROS. CLOTHES LEASERS 2100 Arsenal Street, ST. LOUIS

LEGAL AID SOCIETY FOR ENLISTED MEN

Boston Organization Besides Giving Much Advice Has Distributed 112,000 Copies of Suggestions for Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—A pamphlet entitled "Legal Suggestions for Soldiers and Sailors and Their Dependents," has been published in eight editions, totaling 112,000 copies, by the Boston Legal Aid Society. No less than 104,000 have been published and distributed since April. The reason as explained by Reginald Heber Smith, counsel of the society, is that the laws passed by the United States Government, guaranteeing to its fighting men a complete and generous system of safeguards and benefits must be told to the soldiers and sailors and their dependents, otherwise a great number of them are apt to lose the protection intended for them.

Every few days a telegram comes from some military official asking for four or five thousand for distribution in one of the nation's army camps. Every soldier and sailor in Massachusetts is given a copy. And letters come from the most out-of-the-way places, calling for the pamphlet. Many states have printed their own editions of it.

"Remember that the American Red Cross and the Legal Aid Society are your friends," a portion of the pamphlet's preface reads. "There is hardly a difficulty or perplexity which can arise after you have gone which they cannot take care of or adjust for you. It is an excellent thing for you to go with your wife, or mother, or sister to the Red Cross in your city in order that they may know you. Then if any trouble comes one of your family can notify the Red Cross, which will act immediately. If the difficulty is legal in nature or can be removed by legal action, the Red Cross will at once call upon the Legal Aid Society. Neither the Red Cross nor the Legal Aid Society will make any charge whatsoever for anything they may do for you. They are always at your service."

As counsel for the Home Service Section of the Red Cross, the Boston Legal Aid Society has handled from its start of nine cases in January to as many as 90 in one month. Its other cases, designated as "war cases," began with 11 in January and went as high as 121 in one month, per report of the society. In addition, advice has been freely given in thousands of instances. The society has practically taken over the work of the Civil Relief Act, doing many times as much as the courts, says Mr. Smith. The society holds the money of many of the soldiers and sailors, making various payments when they come due, thus acting as trustee.

The nine chapters in the pamphlet deal with the following subjects: allowances and allotments, compensation for injuries, insurance, rent, debts, mortgages, suits in court, taxes, guardianship and custody of children, wills, soldiers' and sailors' wills, estates, services by the legal aid society. Public safety committees and exemption boards have sent in for large bundles of the pamphlets.

PROHIBITION NEEDED SAYS PRISON OFFICIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—I. K. Pool, member of the State Prison Board of Missouri, has informed the State Tax Commission that prohibition is the only solution for lessening crimes among young men. "I don't want to be placed in the attitude of making a speech for prohibition," said he, "but that is the solution of the whole matter."

He stated that during the year ended July 1, St. Louis and the 30 wet counties had sent a total of 1903 men to the penitentiary while 84 dry counties had sent only 188 men to the institution. This would make an average of but 2.2 per cent from the dry counties and an average of 32.3 from the wet areas. According to figures submitted there were 25 counties that did not send a prisoner to the penitentiary during the last year.

New Coat Fashions

Coats have a tendency towards more narrow lines. Many models are unbelled with drop or narrow shoulders; graceful, loose panels; unusually smart are the new collars and cuffs. Pannier pockets and very large novelty buttons are featured. Luxurious furs are lavishly used in the higher priced models. Of Evora, Duvelnye, Bolivia, Velour, Plush, and Tweed Novelties. Women's and Misses'.

\$35 \$45 \$65 Up to \$250

B. SIEGEL & CO. CORNER WOODWARD & STATE DETROIT, MICHIGAN No connection with any other store



MEXICANS TURNING AGAINST GERMAN

President Wilson's Attitude Now Better Understood, It Is Said, and Feeling Is More Friendly to the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—German propaganda in Mexico is being slowly but surely beaten down, through the efforts of Americans and of those officials of the Carranza government who understand and appreciate the principles for which the United States and her allies are fighting, according to C. J. Boothroyd, general agent of the Constitutional Railways (old National Lines) of Mexico, who is in New Orleans.

"Aside from a hand-to-hand fight in the American Club, June 3, when 15 armed Germans attempted to 'rush' the club, but were beaten and thrown out, only to be arrested immediately by the Mexican police, there have been no clashes between Americans and Germans in Mexico," said Mr. Boothroyd. "Sentiment in business circles is turning against the Germans. Even the Spaniards, who always have been friendly to the Germans, and opposed to Americans in Mexico, celebrated the Fourth of July and ignored the Kaiser's birthday. There are approximately 5000 idle Germans in the public, most of whom have been discharged from positions they held there, or who have wandered in from the United States and from other countries seeking a haven for the promulgation of their Kultur. They cannot get work, and numbers of them have been arrested and compelled to labor on government roads and on public buildings.

"The responsible and honest Americans throughout the republic are making a remarkable demonstration of patriotism. Americans in Mexico City alone subscribed more than \$100,000 to the Red Cross, and July 5 the French paper in the capital issued a special edition of 12 pages, devoted entirely to the work of America in the war, and to tributes to the United States and to President Wilson. El Universal, a government newspaper, also published a 16-page edition in colors, devoted to the United States.

"President Wilson's attitude toward Mexico at last is beginning to be understood by the people of the southern republic, and is slowly but surely bringing about a much more friendly feeling toward the North. Mr. Wilson's message to Carranza on July 4 had a remarkable effect toward stimulating friendly relations between the two countries, and also seemed to inject new life and confidence into the officials of the Carranza government.

"An effort to put the country on an agricultural basis and to give the people aid in working the soil, the Mexican Government has purchased and imported 250 farm tractors, since the middle of March, 1918. These have been placed on the large ranches, hitherto used only for stock-grazing, and their vast acres will be converted into crop-bearing fields, thereby furnishing employment for thousands of workers, and an internal supply of foodstuffs which the nation lacks. Negotiations are pending for more of these tractors. Recent permission by the United States Government for the exportation of 1,500,000 bushels of corn to Mexico will be of great aid to the southern republic. Mexico also needs mining machinery, to replace that destroyed by the successive revolutions which have swept that country for seven years; improved farm implements; railroad equipment, particularly engines and passenger coaches, and the investment of American capital in industries and plantations.

"The Constitutional Railways are now operating 8,500 miles of track, with daily trains from Laredo to Mexico City making the trip each way in 36 hours, virtually as good time as that made prior to 1911 when the first revolution was begun. Daily trains also are being operated successfully between Mexico City and interior towns, while the Durango cut-off, 60 miles long, which saves nearly 300 miles of curved track through the mountains, has been completed.

"Francisco Villa, who was once a strong leader in Northern Mexico, amounts to nothing today. He has but a small band of followers in the San Andres mountains, in the State of Chihuahua, some 40 miles from the railroad, but his operations are confined to raids to get food for himself and his men. Rurales and soldiers are watching him so closely that he cannot enlarge either his operations or their range."

FREE LESSONS IN CANNING GIVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Under the direction of Mrs. Betrice S. Engle, county home demonstration agent, an agricultural course for the junior girl farmers of Jefferson County was conducted recently in Birmingham. Each of the 20 canning clubs in the county sent a representative to take the course, and any others willing to pay their own expenses were given the course of instruction, free of charge. The girls were taught to can and preserve fruits and vegetables of the 4-H brand, and to make the war breads in the approved way.

AMERICANIZATION WORK DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—At a meeting of the full committee of the New Hampshire Americanization Committee at the State House on Tuesday,

the results of the summer's investigations were reviewed and found to be most encouraging. In brief, these investigations were made in all the industrial plants of the State to find out how many workers are unable to read and write the English language, and how many are willing to learn. The committee succeeded in having every industrial and manufacturing plant of size appoint one of its men to conduct the "industrial census." This consisted of filling out application blanks on behalf of every workman who expressed a desire to take a course in the Americanization schools that will open this fall. The number of candidates for these schools range from 1500 in the large textile and shoemaking plants of Manchester, down to four or five men in small workshops.

RUMANIA AFTER GERMAN PEACE

Description of Conditions in Neutral Country Dominated by German Military Authority

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Writing on the life in neutral Rumania, a correspondent of the Neue Zürcher Zeitung says: "Those people in and out of Rumania who fostered the hope that the conclusion of peace and declaration of neutrality would bring the land the long desired peace and the quiet and security necessary for its rehabilitation have unfortunately been greatly deceived. Not only is the occupation by foreign troops not abandoned, but, on the contrary it appears that those parts of Rumania which had maintained their political independence before the beginning of the peace negotiations have now also completely lost that privileged position.

In Bucharest, the German is in supreme command. Only recently, the leaders of Rumanian social democracy in Bucharest were arrested by the German military authorities, and these fighters for their country's neutrality have not been able to publish their own newspaper since the German occupation, because the German censor would not allow it. We hear from another quarter that the organ of the Rumanian Jews, "Infratire," in spite of all intervention at the German official quarters, cannot obtain permission to resume publication.

"Postal communication between Rumania and foreign countries is now even more irregular than before the conclusion of peace, connection with the Moldau has not yet been restored by the Central Powers. The thousands of Rumanians living abroad, who regarded the conclusion of peace as a salvation, have been disappointed, as they are still denied permission to return to their homes across Germany or Austria. In the interior of the country, public opinion is dissatisfied. The food conditions in Wallachia are bad, and in the Moldau simply terrible, as both these provinces have had to give up all their supplies, or have used them up to the last morsel. The prospects for the coming harvest are so bad that serious conditions are probable. The grain has grown so little that in many instances the peasants are simply using their fields as pasture land, or leaving them to their fate.

Clothing is so scarce that a pair of shoes costs 300 Lei, and a very ordinary cloth suit, 1000 Lei. The demobilized troops must continue to wear their uniforms, which are gradually falling into rags and tatters, because they can buy no civilian clothing. The new government is trying earnestly and energetically to mitigate all these things, but, in consequence of the generally confused situation, with only very moderate success.

"The political conditions, on the other hand, are beginning to clear. The Bratianu Party is taking hardly any share in the public life. Mr. Bratianu himself remains still in Jassy, convinced that Rumania can only be saved from her present situation through the victory of the western powers, and he still exercises considerable influence over the King, whose court also remains at Jassy. Take Jonsescu and a great number of his supporters are traveling by special train across Austria to Switzerland, as their residence in their own country is not desired. Jonsescu's home and those of many of his friends in Bucharest have either been destroyed or confiscated by the German authorities.

The new Parliament includes representatives from Bessarabia. Whether the constituencies will receive the far-reaching reforms contemplated by the Bratianu Cabinet, and in part taken over by the present government, is still questionable. In any case decisive measures in the region of internal politics are hardly likely to be thought of before the withdrawal of the German troops. The financial and economic difficulties resulting from the peace treaty, together with the outlook in regard to foodstuffs for the next harvest year, give the responsible leaders of the sorely-tried state more than enough to do, and are a sword of Damocles for those who would take up the reconstruction of the shattered economy of the state.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR SAILORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—An eight-hour day for sailors, oilers and water tenders has been put into effect by several steamship companies on the Pacific Coast. While the present agreement between the ship employees and the shipowners does not expire until next spring, it is expected that the eight-hour day in this industry will be granted generally on the Pacific Coast before that time inasmuch as other workers with whom the ship men come in contact, such as the longshoremen, millmen, and lumbermen, are already on the eight-hour basis.

GERMAN SOCIETIES CONTINUE ACTIVE

While the Alliance Has Been Disbanded Many German Organizations, Their Press Shows, Flourish in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The German-American Alliance has been disbanded, to all intents and purposes; but does this mean that its activities, which have honeycombed the United States for years, have ceased to be, with the passing of a name and the revocation of a charter?

The general public would probably be astounded were it to realize to what extent the smaller societies which went to make up the central and directing organization, called the German-American Alliance, still flourish, all undisturbed, if not entirely unheeded. There exist in almost every community organizations, variously under the cloak of social gatherings, singing societies, musical reunions, gymnasium societies and shooting clubs, which are nothing more nor less than institutions for maintaining and spreading German customs, habits, language, ideas and ideals; gatherings wholly national in character, so much so that one familiar with this phase of national life, were he suddenly to find himself in the midst of one of these circles, would think himself in the fatherland.

In this connection, the social and advertising columns of German-language newspapers published in the United States are most instructive. In almost any current issue of the important daily German-language papers one may find several columns devoted to announcing and recording the meetings, social functions and business meetings of innumerable gatherings, all of German-Americans, speaking German, singing typically German songs, playing German games, and celebrating German anniversaries.

Among these organizations American customs have not superseded the German ideas, and the societies have learned to take good care, in many instances, that no Americans be admitted as members. That the number of these societies in the larger cities reaches into the hundreds shows that thousands of such institutions are strewn over the country, and while the intentions and loyalty of some of the members cannot be regarded in any other light than patriotic, the majority, it is believed, are tainted with "Deutschland über Alles," or they would not continue to maintain their activities at a time like this.

The two least known among the German institutions in this country, and whose customs, ideals and aims have had the greatest bearing on conditions prior to 1914 and the situation since the United States entered the war, are the Schuetzenvereine and the Turnvereine—shooting clubs and gymnasium societies. In Germany, the Schuetzenverein is very much what its name expresses, a club for marksmen, a social reunion of hunters and marksmen from every walk in life, from the "Landgraf" down to his most humble forester, the landed gentry and foresters possibly holding the preponderance. In South America, South Africa and the United States, the Schuetzenverein is the gathering place not merely for marksmen and hunters, but, it is said, for reserve officers and soldiers of the German Army, a fact whispered behind closed doors, but openly boasted of in certain circles in Germany.

It is held that the Turnvereine have had a great influence on school education among German-Americans in this country, and subsequently on public school life. That the Turnvereine still constitute a menace to Americanism is believed to be certain, and the other societies in minor ways.

Behind the front line the reserve troops may be engaged upon a hundred tasks. Digging and wiring new trench positions, laying out high field railways, fortifying isolated farms or digging new gun-pits and positions for the ever-thickening guns. Then behind the reserve troops comes the area of the labor companies and pioneers where work goes on both day and night. Here new bridges are built, new railways laid, roads made or mended, vast dumps of ammunition accumulated. This area is constantly under artillery fire and one may take it that the normal perilous area behind the front line is some 10 miles deep, though places up to 22 or 23 miles away can be shelled by special batteries of long-range guns.

Besides the work of preparation there is the ceaseless watching of the enemy. High kite balloons watch the immediate front. Thousands of ever-vigilant eyes in the trenches note every sign of local movement, and almost hourly aeroplane flights go up on their reconnaissance. The enemy dig their advanced gun positions, hiding them carefully as they can, but the new pits show up on the photographs and later when the guns are set in position our own batteries open fire, wiping the enemies' guns out of existence.

These long lulls or delays between the phases of a modern giant battle are all in favor of the defensive. Positions which were open and liable to be easily overrun become entrenched lines, protected by thick barbed wire entanglements, rear gun positions can be accurately sited and successive systems of defense lines built up. The side conducting the offensive can, however, only build and prepare positions in advance up to the edge of its own front line position, and all this essential work has to be conducted within range of the hostile artillery. Every day claims its sacrifice. Roads and concentration points are consistently barraged, and divisions destined for use in the assault melt away during the mere work of preparation.

OKLAHOMA RATE COMPROMISE HINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The National Railway Administration does not concede the right of the states to fix intrastate freight rates, but promises to give full consideration to any views that the Oklahoma Corporation Commission may present.

The foregoing has been inferred from a telegram sent to W. D. Humphrey, chairman of the State Corporation Commission, by R. Walton Moore, general assistant counsel of the National Railway Administration. The telegram indicates that the citation issued by the commission to W. G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads, to appear before the state body at a hearing of railroad rate mat-

ters, has been brought to the attention of the National Railway Administration. The telegram says: "Investigation of class and commodity rates, applying within the State of Oklahoma, instituted by your commission, brought to the attention of the United States Railway Administration. The situation has been so changed by the act of March 21, and adjustment made pursuant thereto, as to place all rates within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The administration will be glad to consider any views you may think proper to present. Every effort is being made to facilitate the disposition of all controversies and differences which have been or may be raised with reference to adjustments now in effect, and with as little formality or delay as possible."

HOW TROOPS WORK BETWEEN ATTACKS

Description of Unceasing Activity Behind the Lines Unrecorded in Communiqués

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—"When there is a lull between the successive phases of a battle, the short official communiqués issued by either side suggest that all is quiet and that nothing much is being done," writes Capt. H. B. C. Pollard.

Military critics are reduced to speculating where the next blow will fall, and retelling the successive troop movements of the last episodes, but little is said of the unceasing activity that marks this apparent lull upon the actual front.

A soldier will often explain that the work of preparation for a battle is actually more strenuous than even the fighting itself, for whether it is attack to be delivered or attack to be withstood, the one demands rehearsals, the other the perfecting of all possible means of defense and the concentration of everything that is necessary.

The preparations for battle are indeed stupendous and it is almost impossible to appreciate the amount of actual labor—digging of earth, carrying of material, painstaking concentration of stores—sheer human labor, that is needed. The actual front line itself may be quiet, except for sporadic outbreaks of musketry and occasional perfunctory shelling, but day and night the areas behind the lines on both sides are swarming with activity.

Right up in the battle area or in certain sectors where the enemy possess good observation, no movement or work can be carried on in daytime, and the troops, with the exception of the ever-vigilant sentries, sleep all day and work all night. Each platoon in the line and in the supports has its job of carrying to the front line, by way of high field railways, fortifying isolated farms or digging new gun-pits and positions for the ever-thickening guns. Then behind the reserve troops comes the area of the labor companies and pioneers where work goes on both day and night. Here new bridges are built, new railways laid, roads made or mended, vast dumps of ammunition accumulated. This area is constantly under artillery fire and one may take it that the normal perilous area behind the front line is some 10 miles deep, though places up to 22 or 23 miles away can be shelled by special batteries of long-range guns.

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On the other side of the lines the Allies wait and watch, confident and sure that ground will or be won by the enemy at such a cost that no action could endure the burden of such a "victory."

HAWAIIAN HOMES FOR SOLDIERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Belief of the party that provision should be made whereby Hawaii's soldiers and sailors can secure lands and homes upon their return from the war, and that preferential rights should be accorded them in the selection of homesteads, is to be embodied in the platform of the local Republican Party for the fall election.

GERMAN PROJECTS TO CONTROL PRESS

Disclosures Made in Testimony of George S. Viereck—Foreign Language Paper Officer Tells of Bonuses Paid

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Another chapter in the tale of the attempted spreading of German propaganda through the newspapers of the United States has been made public by the testimony of George Sylvester Viereck, editor of a weekly called "The Fatherland," in the joint State and Federal investigation into German propaganda in this country. According to Alfred Becker, Deputy Attorney-General, Viereck told of the holding of an editorial conference in the apartments of Dr. Dernburg at the Ritz-Carlton hotel, at which he, Bernard Ridder and Dr. Dernburg discussed purchasing a New York daily paper. He said also that Oscar Branch Colquitt, a former governor of Texas who was in town in search of a newspaper, attended some of the conferences. At a meeting held in the home of Herman Ridder the same three, together with Mr. Colquitt and the older Ridder, continued to discuss the plan of acquiring a paper in which German-American ideas might be promulgated. The German Government, it was said, was not concerned in this. There was some talk, he said, of trying to buy various papers, including The Sun. Viereck mentioned Dr. Rumely as an attendant, although a rather silent one, at some of the conferences.

Speaking of the activities of Dr. William Bayard Hale, Viereck declared that he himself had suggested the employment of Dr. Hale as a "literary" adviser in a campaign to agitate the people, claiming that an experienced newspaperman was needed for the work. It was said that the names of S. S. McClure and George Chase were also mentioned in this connection. As for foreign language newspapers, Arthur Gabriel, vice-president of the Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, of which Louis N. Hammerling is president, testified having seen the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, going into Hammerling's private office. He continued that he, his brother, and others were sent to various industrial plants in different cities to learn the number of foreigners employed in them, what wages they received, and whether or not they were satisfied with their condition, turning in written reports to Hammerling.

Gabriel is reported as saying that although he was not told about the no-munitions advertisement, he realized what was being done and remarked that that was being paid for by the Austro-German governments. The testimony showed that he was later called into Hammerling's private office, questioned, and requested to be silent concerning whatever he might know. The following day he found a check for \$500 in his pay envelope. Other employees of the association also received bonuses, he said.

The testimony showed that Hammerling's records were later burned and that he adopted a loose-leaf system of keeping records, frequently destroying many of the sheets.

Measures to Be Adopted Against Circulation of the Hearst Publications in Hawaii

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—No boycott or blacklist of Hearst publications is to be instituted in Honolulu; neither will the local newswriters discontinue their sale, but the anti-Japanese and anti-British and pro-German tone of the Hearst newspapers will be emphasized by the Hawaiian Vigilance Corps in the hope that the reading public will be impressed with the view that it is not consistent with American loyalty to encourage the dissemination of such sentiments as endorsed by Mr. Hearst, and in this way put an end to the circulation of these publications in Hawaii. This is the opinion of the special committee of the Vigilance Corps having the matter in hand.

All of the newswriters in Honolulu have agreed to discontinue the sale of the Hearst publications if this were desired, but the committee has decided that no semblance of force or drastic action should be resorted to; rather that the issue should be put up to the reading public from the standpoint of loyal Americanism and the decision left to each individual. The newswriters have coincided with the committee in agreeing to discourage in a quiet way the patronage of the Hearst publications.

The views of the committee are to be submitted to the Vigilance Corps for ratification with the request that cards be distributed throughout the city and to the newswriters for display, setting forth why patronage of these publications is un-American in view of Mr. Hearst's efforts to stir up trouble with Japan and his other policies which have provoked denunciation on the mainland.

CANDIDATE DECLINES TO ASK FOR VOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—New Hampshire has a candidate for United States Senator in Albert W. Noone of Peterborough, who has decided to conduct a campaign on the program laid down by Henry Ford in Michigan. He will spend no money, seek no support, ask nobody to vote for him. Mr. Noone's opponent in the Democratic primary

will be former Congressman Eugene E. Reed of Manchester, who will actively solicit the support of his party. Mr. Noone had offered to withdraw in favor of Senator Henry F. Hollis, if the latter had decided to run for re-nomination, or former Supreme Court Justice James W. Remick, who a few days ago went over from the Republican to the Democratic party "for the duration of the war."

Neither of these gentlemen came forward for the senatorship, however, and Mr. Reed opposed Mr. Noone when the latter sought the nomination for Governor in 1914 and 1916 and the latter has informed the Secretary of State that he does not propose to withdraw in favor of Mr. Reed, but will submit his case to the people and accept such votes as may be offered.

PLAN TO IMPROVE WIRES FOR NEWS

Postmaster-General Evolves a System for Classification of Matter That Can Be Deferred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Postmaster-General Burleson held a conference on Tuesday with representatives of the press associations and individual newspapers to devise ways and means for the improvement of handling of press matter on the wires.

To this subject the Postmaster-General has given considerable thought since he was placed in charge of the wire communications, and he has found that by readjustments of the economies of time much of the commercial message traffic that now occupies the night hours can just as well be dispatched by mail, leaving the wires at night free for press matter than they have been. He has appointed a committee consisting of the chief clerks of the War and Navy departments, who will confer with the various bureaus with a view to determining what classes of telegrams that have been crowding the night wires may be reclassified as deferred matter.

PRO-GERMAN ACTS SEEN IN AGITATION

United States Officials in Chicago Look for German Money Behind Anti-War Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Efforts are being made by federal authorities to link up the anarchist activities uncovered in a raid on their headquarters to the activities of some pro-Germans who have been arrested recently. Agents of the Department of Justice are going over a mass of papers to learn to what extent German money was behind the radical anti-war agitators, and how far these operations have been used as tools of German spies.

The Socialist war bulletin, violently attacking the government, was found to have been started in the county jail by Andre Siston and William Judin, held under the Espionage Act, it is claimed, and this publication was continued when the men were released on bonds, and was suppressed at the time of the raid. It is also learned that two I. W. W. members were taken in the raid, Emanuel Rey and Edward Paredes. Three organizations, the Anarchists Red Cross, the Milwaukee Defense League and the International Group of Anarchists, are being investigated as a result of the raid. A large amount of literature was obtained, which it is claimed sheds light on the alliance between certain radicals in this country and Germans.

EDUCATION DIRECTOR FOR ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is announced that Sir Henry Hadow, principal of Armstrong College, Newcastle, has been appointed director of education on the lines of communication in France. Sir Henry, whose work will consist chiefly in training in citizenship, commerce and law, immediately, and has been given leave of absence by the council of Armstrong College for the duration of the war.

Store hours are now 10 to 4.30

BEGINNING TODAY—SALE OF

\$100,000 of Oriental Rugs for \$60,000

This is an evidence of good foresight.

"No more Oriental rugs"—said the government on April 15, last, when they put on the embargo. And there haven't been any since.

Prices are rising. Stocks on hand for public purchase are dwindling. And the number of those who want Oriental rugs is growing.

In the Face of it All

here are many of the finest weaves from Persia, Turkey, India and China—large rugs, medium rugs, small rugs—with beauty of design and coloring added to quality of texture—

Reduced One-fourth to One-half

	Size	Former Price	Sale Price
Chinese	8.9 x 6 feet	\$150	\$ 85
Mahal	12 x 8.8 feet	225	160
Chinese	12 x 9 feet	285	175
Chinese	9 x 6 feet	175	125
Mahal	12.5 x 9 feet	295	195
Mahal	11.2 x 8.9 feet	210	110
Mahal	11.4 x 7.10 feet	275	165
Anatolia	11.9 x 8.10 feet	350	195
Mahal	12.2 x 8.9 feet	325	207
Chinese	12 x 11 feet	450	250
Chinese	10 x 7 feet	260	150
Chinese	12 x 9 feet	450	225
Anatolia	12.7 x 9.1 feet	375	247
Khiva	17.7 x 10.8 feet	550	325
Sarouk	12.2 x 8.10 feet	650	350
Chinese	13.10 x 9.11 feet	575	350
Chinese	11.10 x 9.11 feet	395	295
Chinese	13.6 x 12.1 feet	700	350
Shah Abbas	12.5 x 8.10 feet	475	327
Mahal	12.9 x 12.2 feet	475	275
Serapi	14.7 x 10.5 feet	585	385
Mahal	16.2 x 10.6 feet	550	385
Chinese	14.4 x 11.9 feet	750	435
Serapi	15.8 x 11.7 feet	850	425
Cashmere	19 x 12.9 feet	550	300
Mahal	19 x 11.0 feet	750	475
Tabrez	11.10 x 8.3 feet	850	450
Chinese	15.9 x 12.4 feet	785	495
Chinese	13.9 x 10.10 feet	800	450
Chinese	14.10 x 12 feet	650	400
Melas	12 x 9 feet	850	495
Sarouk	12.2 x 8.9 feet	825	475
Serapi	18.8 x 13.9 feet	875	575
Kermanshah	17.6 x 11.2 feet	1150	595
Chinese	14.10 x 11.10 feet	950	575
Kermanshah	11.2 x 8.8 feet	750	450
Kashan	10.9 x 7.6 feet	850	495
Kermanshah	12.5 x 9.4 feet	850	465
Tabrez	17.9 x 12.6 feet	1250	825
Serapi	22 x 13.6 feet	1125	825
Arak	16.5 x 11.6 feet	1250	850
Sarouk	14.1 x 9.11 feet	1250	850
Kermanshah	14.3 x 11.5 feet	1250	875
Serapi	22 x 14.8 feet	1350	975

Six Groups of the Smaller Sizes

\$27.50 Kazakja rugs—\$18.50

20, average size 4 x 5 feet

\$57.50 Mossouls—\$27.50 and \$37.50

20, average 3 1/2 x 6 feet

\$75 Mossouls—\$47.50

50, average size 3 feet 8 inches x 6 feet 4 inches

\$20 to \$65 Beloochistans—\$15 to \$42.50

75, sizes 2 feet 4 inches x 3 1/2 feet to 3 feet 4

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS == GENERAL NEWS

FAVORITES WIN IN TENNIS DOUBLES

Alexander and Wright Defeat Myrick and Sheafe and Enter Semi-Finals — Kumagae and Taylor Also Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Play in the United States national lawn tennis doubles championships continued Tuesday afternoon on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Brookline, with all of the favorites securing places in the next round. Fisher and Dunsmack, the Main State champions advanced into the second round on the default of H. L. Throckmorton and Mahan and were scheduled to play Alexander Iler and H. B. O'Boyle, but defaulted to the latter team. W. T. Hayes and R. H. Burdick, the western champions, advanced into the third round on the default of William Rosenbaum and F. Baggs.

The feature match of the day was that between H. B. Bretz and B. C. Seaver and F. B. Alexander and R. C. Wright, which the last-named pair won in straight sets, 6-2, 7-5, 6-2. The former team was no match for the veteran court men, and although they exhibited a very fine brand of tennis, the result was never in doubt. Wright having his service well under control and forcing his opponents back to the base lines, he and Alexander were able to play a telling game at the net. Alexander played his usual far-seeing game, making each opening count, and his shots to the side lines were frequent and accurate. Both of the former veterans played a hard overhead game, and in the early part of the match were inclined to be erratic, but after the first set their play steadied.

With but a short period of intermission between their match with Bretz and Seaver, Wright and Alexander met and defeated J. S. Myrick and Edwin Sheafe in straight sets, allowing them but three games in the match, 6-0, 6-1, 6-2. Myrick and Sheafe disposed of H. B. Finck and W. L. Wei in a first round match Tuesday morning by the score of 6-3, 6-3, 9-7. The hard-hitting Chinese captain of the M. I. T. tennis team played a fine game as did his partner, but the steady work of the veterans proved too much of a handicap for them.

W. T. Tilden 2d and Vincent Richards, who featured in the opening day's play Monday again came through in real championship form, winning from E. F. Thomas and J. B. Hughes, 6-0, 6-1, 6-2. Today in the semi-finals they will encounter some stiff opposition in E. H. Binzen and J. S. O'Boyle, the sailors from the Pelham Bay Training Station. These two players won a long-drawn-out match Tuesday night from James Nowell and Albert Kent, five sets being necessary to decide the victor. Both of the sailors were quite erratic in their overhead strokes, while Binzen's service seemed to trouble his opponents considerably. O'Boyle played a splendid net-game, allowing but few openings to pass without trying to take advantage of them.

The two Rhode Island champions, Jones and Dana won their match from Colleser and I. Kent in straight sets, and meet the strong western team of champions today. Success against these section visitors will bring the Rhode Island players into the semi-finals in the lower half of the bracket with Alexander and Wright, and followers of the game predict some champion tennis in this event.

Ichiba Kumagae and H. L. Taylor won their afternoon match against Horace Taylor and Robert Currier with ease. Not until the third set was reached did the Japanese player and his partner have to exert themselves to any appreciable amount. The summary:

MATCHES (First Round)
E. H. Binzen and J. S. O'Boyle defeated S. L. Beals and W. Rand 2-6, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.
J. S. Myrick and Edwin Sheafe defeated H. B. Finck and W. L. Wei 6-3, 6-3, 6-7.
SECOND ROUND
Alexander Iler and H. B. O'Boyle defeated K. Fisher and S. Dunsmack by default.
N. W. Niles and S. R. Pell defeated A. N. Reggio and S. L. Rice, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.
Vincent Richards and W. T. Tilden, 2d, defeated E. F. Thomas and J. B. Hughes, 6-0, 6-1, 6-2.
E. H. Binzen and J. S. O'Boyle defeated James Nowell and Albert Kent, 6-1, 2-6, 6-3, 6-6, 8-6.
Ichiba Kumagae and H. L. Taylor defeated Horace Taylor and Robert Currier, 6-0, 6-3, 7-5.
F. B. Alexander and B. C. Wright defeated J. S. Myrick and Edwin Sheafe, 6-4, 6-0, 6-2.
J. D. E. Jones and R. N. Dana defeated C. Colleser and I. Kent, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.
W. T. Hayes and R. H. Burdick defeated William Rosenbaum and F. Baggs by default.

NATIONAL LEAGUE TO CONSIDER CHARGES

CINCINNATI, O.—A. G. Herrmann, president of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club, has notified H. H. Chase, suspended first baseman of the Reds, that his suspension will stand until the National League has passed upon charges that had been preferred against the player.

Chase was suspended by Manager Matthew for "indifferent work." Following his conference with Chase, President Herrmann would not divulge what the charges were. "I hope and feel that Chase will be able to clear himself," he said. "He will be given a copy of the charges Thursday or Friday at the same time that they are officially filed with the league. Until then I cannot discuss the matter."

KAHANAMOKU TO JOIN AVIATORS

Famous Hawaiian World Swimming Champion Soon to Enlist in United States Naval Service

NEW YORK, N. Y.—D. P. Kahanamoku, the famous Hawaiian swimmer and holder of several world's records has announced that he intends to enlist as a naval aviator in the United States service within a few weeks.

He is now touring the United States with two other Hawaiian swimmers taking part in exhibitions for the benefit of the Red Cross and during this tour he has broken a number of the previous records. Monday night he broke the world's record set by himself in the 120-yard swim, when he made the distance here in 1m. 7 2/5s. His previous mark was 1m. 8s.

Kahanamoku, who was scratch man, finished second in the race, first place going to Clarence Lane of the Hawaiian Swimming Club and third to Thomas Riley of the Federal Rendezvous.

At the same meeting Miss Claire Galligan of the Women's Swimming Association, national and local middle distance swimming champion among women, successfully defended her title of women's Metropolitan Association A. U. swimming champion, and in doing so created a new American record for the distance. Miss Galligan covered the long distance in 29m. 33 3/5s., displacing her own previous record of 31m. 19 3/5s. made in 1916.

The local star defended her title in convincing fashion. She held the lead practically over the entire distance, and at the finish had an advantage of about 100 yards on Miss Charlotte Boyle. Miss Lucy Freeman finished third and Miss Sophie Freitag fourth. The summaries:

One-Mile Swim, Women's Metropolitan Association A. U. Championship—Won by Miss Claire Galligan, Women's Swimming Association; Miss Charlotte Boyle, Women's Swimming Association, second; Miss Lucy Freeman, Women's Swimming Association, third; Miss Sophie Freitag, Women's Swimming Association, fourth. Time—29m. 33 3/5s.

120-Yard Swim, Handicap—Won by Clarence Lane, Hawaii (4s.); D. P. Kahanamoku, Hawaii (scratch), second; Thomas Reilly, Federal Rendezvous (8s.), third. Time—1m. 7 2/5s.

100-Yard Swim for Women, Handicap—Won by Miss Ethelida Bleibtry, Women's Swimming Association (15s.); Miss Helen Meany, Iyke Beach Club (11s.), second; Miss Louise Boles, Women's Swimming Association (20s.), third. Time—1m. 19 3/5s.

300-Yard Swim, Handicap—Won by Harold Kreuger, Hawaii (scratch); Leo Giebel, New York A. C. (scratch), second; J. W. Noonan, Pelham Bay N. T. (8s.), third. Time—3m. 44s.

440-Yard Naval Relay Swim—Won by Pelham Bay N. T. S. first team; Armed Guard, U. S. Navy, second; Pelham Bay N. T. S. second team, third. Time—4m. 48 3/5s.

CHEVROLET TO RACE IN BIG SWEEPSTAKES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—France is to be represented by Louis Chevrolet in the big international automobile sweepstakes which will be held at the Sheephead Bay Speedway next Saturday afternoon. This was definitely settled when it was decided that the winner of the race would receive \$15,000 of the \$25,000 purse, Chevrolet having announced that he would not race under any other conditions.

The question of how the purse should be decided has been up for discussion for more than a week. He was also opposed to the running of the race in five heats at two, 10, 20, 30, and 50 miles, as he preferred the 100-mile route, along with Ralph De Palma and Ralph Mulford. Arthur Duray and Dario Resta insisted on the short sprint. In agreeing to the short heats Chevrolet obtained consent of the other drivers to fix the winner's share.

The Boston Braves did not make the most of their batting at New York yesterday, as they made 13 hits to 7 in the first game and 10 to 10 in the second, and yet were defeated in each.

GEORGIA HIGHWAY BILLS ARE PASSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
ATLANTA, Ga.—The Field-Carswell Highway Bill, submitting to the people the question as to whether an increase of one mill shall be made in the ad valorem taxes for road building and drainage systems, has been passed in the Senate.

Senator Fields said that his bill was a companion bill to the highway amendment of Senator Andrews, which passed previously. He said the Andrews bill provided for no means to get funds for such purposes.

KAUFF TO REJOIN GIANTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Corporal Benjamin Kauff of Camp Sherman will rejoin the New York National League Baseball Club at Cincinnati on Saturday and will play in his old position in center field for the period of his furlough. Just as soon as Kauff learned that he was going to have a vacation, he wired Manager J. J. McGraw that he wanted to spend the time playing ball. Kauff's presence with the club will be welcomed by the other players, and their chances on the last western trip have brightened considerably.

WISCONSIN'S DRY UNITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League has issued a revised report, stating that the number of dry units in this State is 1115. The league recently announced the number of dry units as 1814, but now states that there was an error in tabulation. The first report claimed there were 1638 unincorporated towns dry. This should have been 939, the league announced.

BIG DEMAND FOR SPORTING GOODS

National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. Has Placed an Individual Order Amounting to Over \$500,000

BOSTON, Mass.—A good idea of the big demand which exists for sporting goods among the soldiers and sailors who make up the American expeditionary force in France can be gained from the announcement made by the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association that it has just put through what is probably the largest individual order ever placed for such goods. The amount of money involved is more than \$500,000, and the goods purchased are designed to accommodate from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 United States soldiers and sailors "over there."

Twelve of the largest manufacturers of sporting goods were asked to compete for the order, and 10 of them submitted bids. The order has been apportioned among all of those, the awards being made on the basis of quality and prices. Experts have been busy scrutinizing the goods, cutting open baseballs, boxing gloves, masks and so forth, to make sure that everything is of the first quality. This, in addition to the furnishing of a bond by the manufacturers for the faithful performance of their agreement, and, moreover, that the goods be subject to further inspection at the factory.

The goods are intended for next season's requirements, and to make assurance doubly sure that they arrive in France by early spring at the latest, deliveries have to be made in New York by the manufacturers by Dec. 1. F. L. Slade, a member of the finance committee of the War Work Council, said that by reason of special prices and the size of the order, the shipment will insure league baseballs for the boys overseas. And there are no less than 180,000 of these baseballs included in the order.

The rest of the order is on a proportionately big scale. For instance, there are 43,200 regulation bats, 43,200 indoor ball bats, 18,000 fielders' gloves and 2700 catchers' masks. Other baseball accessories are 4500 catchers' mitts and 4500 protectors.

The order also includes 14,400 soccer footballs, 5400 volley balls and 3600 volley ball nets; 37,000 indoor baseballs and 10,800 Rugby footballs. Extra bladders are provided for the balls.

Among the other items included in the order are 3600 sets of boxing gloves, each set consisting of four gloves. The day the big order was placed, a cablegram was received requesting that 2000 pairs of boxing gloves be rushed overseas for use in the French Army. The request was immediately complied with.

PICKUPS

Brooklyn and Philadelphia again changed places in the National League championship standing Tuesday afternoon.

J. F. Baker, third baseman of the New York Americans, expects to retire permanently from major league playing at the end of the current season.

The Chicago Americans have 20 players in their squad on this trip East; but the number will be reduced one when E. T. Collins leaves the team after Thursday's game in Boston.

The Boston Braves did not make the most of their batting at New York yesterday, as they made 13 hits to 7 in the first game and 10 to 10 in the second, and yet were defeated in each.

Now for the last invasion of the eastern circuit of the American League for the season of 1918, and it may be the last time the western clubs swing around that circuit for some time.

Pitcher Ruth, Outfielder Strunk and Catcher Agnew of the Boston Americans have been ordered by their draft boards to get useful occupations after Sept. 1, and they do not know just where they stand regarding the playing of a world series should Boston win the American League pennant.

The New York Giants are getting ready to obey the work-or-fight rule at the close of the season, and most of the players have already secured positions. Fletcher, Doyle, Burns, Young, Kirke, Compton, Wilhoit, Causey, Demaree and Steele have accepted workmen's places at the Federal Shipbuilding Company's plant at Kearney, N. J., while Catcher McCarty is expected to go to Duluth, Minn.

With Washington only 1 1/2 games behind second place and 3 1/2 behind first, it is no wonder that Manager Clark Griffith was strongly in favor of having the American League championship race continue until Sept. 1 instead of ending Aug. 20 as some of the club owners proposed. There is still a good chance of the Senators winning the pennant, as Johnson, Harper and Shaw are now pitching finely, and their team mates are doing some fine batting.

BILLIARD STAR ENLISTS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Charles Ellis, formerly of Milwaukee, Wis., who held the world's three-cushion billiard championship and the Interstate League title, has been accepted by the Marine Corps here and has gone to Paris Island, S. C., to be trained for service overseas.

TWO CLUBS WIN DOUBLE-HEADERS

New York and Brooklyn Make Cleanups, While Pittsburgh and Chicago Divide Theirs

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	68	38	.641
New York	62	44	.584
Pittsburgh	56	49	.533
Cincinnati	49	55	.471
Brooklyn	48	55	.466
Philadelphia	47	58	.456
Boston	46	59	.438
St. Louis	44	66	.400

RESULTS TUESDAY			
New York 5, Boston 4.			
New York 5, Boston 2.			
Brooklyn 2, Philadelphia 1.			
Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 3.			
Cincinnati 6, St. Louis 0.			
Chicago 2, Pittsburgh 1.			
Pittsburgh 7, Chicago 2.			
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.			
Cincinnati at St. Louis.			

Philadelphia at Brooklyn.

Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Three double-headers were played in the National League baseball championship race Tuesday afternoon and in two of them the winning club took both games. New York twice defeated Boston by scores of 5 to 4 and 5 to 2, and Brooklyn won from Philadelphia 2 to 1 and 4 to 3. Chicago and Pittsburgh divided theirs, the Cubs winning the first game, 2 to 1, and Pittsburgh the second, 7 to 2. Cincinnati defeated St. Louis, 6 to 0.

NEW YORK GIANTS WIN DOUBLE-HEADER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Giants took both games of their double-header from the Boston Braves at the Polo Grounds, Tuesday afternoon, winning the first one, 5 to 4 and the second, 5 to 2.

New York secured what appeared to be a safe lead in the first game when it had accumulated five runs in the first seven innings but the Boston club made things interesting in the next inning by scoring four runs and forcing Manager McGraw to change pitchers twice. Boston out-batted New York, 13 to 7.

The second game was hard-fought until the fifth inning, when New York made four runs, Boston not scoring until the ninth inning. The scores:

FIRST GAME			
Innings—	1	2	3
New York	0	1	0
Boston	0	0	0
Batteries—	Causey, Demaree, Toney and McCarty; George, Northrop and Wilson.		

SECOND GAME			
Innings—	1	2	3
New York	0	1	0
Boston	0	0	0
Batteries—	Perritt and Rariden; Ragan and Wilson.		

BROOKLYN WINS TWO FROM PHILADELPHIA

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Brooklyn made a clean sweep of its two games with Philadelphia at Ebbets Field, Tuesday afternoon, taking the first one 2 to 1 and then winning the second 4 to 3 in 12 innings. Both contests were hard-fought and in each the winning team came from behind.

Cheney pitched the first game for the winners and while he was found for 15 safe hits, he kept them so well scattered that only one run was scored from them. Hogg held Brooklyn to 10 hits. With the exception of the second inning, Robertson pitched finely for Brooklyn in the second game.

FIRST GAME			
Innings—	1	2	3
Brooklyn	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	1	0
Batteries—	Cheney and Miller; Hogg and Adams.		

SECOND GAME			
Innings—	1	2	3
Brooklyn	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0
Batteries—	Robertson and M. Wheat; Jacobs and Adams.		

CINCINNATI SHUTS OUT ST. LOUIS, 6 TO 0

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Cincinnati Reds shut out the St. Louis Cardinals here Tuesday afternoon by a score of 6 to 0. Ring pitched for the winners and was in fine form, allowing only four hits. Sherdel pitched for the home team and was found for only six hits. The score:

FIRST GAME			
Innings—	1	2	3
Cincinnati	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0
Batteries—	Ring and Wingo; Sherdel and Berck.		

CHICAGO DIVIDES WITH PITTSBURGH

CHICAGO, Ill.—Pittsburgh and Chicago divided their double-header here Tuesday afternoon, the latter winning the first game, 2 to 1, and the former taking the second, 7 to 2. Tyler and Carlson were the opposing pitchers in the first game, the latter allowing only seven hits to 10 off Tyler, but losing the game.

FIRST GAME			
Innings—	1	2	3
Chicago	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	1	0
Batteries—	Tyler and Killifer; Carlson and Schmitz.		

SECOND GAME			
Innings—	1	2	3
Pittsburgh	0	1	4
Chicago	0	1	0
Batteries—	Miller and Smith; Douglas and Killifer.		

FENWAY PARK Today at 3:15

RED SOX vs. CHICAGO

Seats at \$2.00. Phone Booth 1860.

MARGIN LESSENS IN THE AMERICAN

Washington Defeats Philadelphia Athletics in Both Games of a Double-Header in Major League Baseball Race

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	63	44	.588
Cleveland	62	47	.568
Washington	60	48	.558
New York	51	52	.495
Chicago	52	54	.490
St. Louis	48	56	.462
Detroit	47	59	.445
Philadelphia	42	65	.392

RESULTS TUESDAY			
Washington 5, Philadelphia 3.			
Washington 6, Philadelphia 1.			
Chicago at Boston.			
Cleveland at New York.			
St. Louis at Philadelphia.			
Detroit at Washington.			

Chicago at Boston.

Cleveland at New York.

St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Detroit at Washington.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The Washington Senators worked up a little closer to the Boston and Cleveland clubs in the American League baseball championship standing Tuesday afternoon when they won both ends of their double-header with the Philadelphia Athletics by scores of 5 to 3 and 6 to 1. The margin between them and second place is now only 1 1/2 games and between them and first place it is only 3 1/2 games.

The western clubs will open their third and final invasion of the eastern circuit this afternoon with Chicago at Boston; Cleveland at New York; St. Louis at Philadelphia and Detroit at Washington.

WASHINGTON WINS A DOUBLE-HEADER

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Washington defeated the Philadelphia Athletics here Tuesday afternoon in both ends of a double-header, taking the first contest by a score of 5 to 3 and then winning the second 6 to 1. The Senators are now only a game-and-a-half behind third place.

Johnson and Harper were the Washington pitchers and both were in fine form, Johnson not allowing a run to be scored by the Athletics until the sixth inning, after his team had a good lead, and the only run made off Harper came in the ninth inning. The score:

FIRST GAME			
Innings—	1	2	3
Washington	1	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0
Batteries—	Johnson and Almsmith; Keen and Perkins.		

SECOND GAME			
Innings—	1	2	3
Washington	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0
Batteries—	Harper and Almsmith; Watson and McAvoy.		

MUSICIANS FACE DISLOYALTY CHARGE

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Department of Justice on Tuesday continued its investigation of charges of disloyalty against members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Albert Ulrich, manager of the organization, declared that of the 91 members of the orchestra, 88 were American citizens and two others would be but could not take out papers owing to the war.

Francis Borrelli, assistant United States district attorney, said he had sufficient evidence against Bruno Steindel, cellist, to warrant his denaturalization. Such action, it was said, would mean his internment as an enemy alien.

STUDENTS TRAINING CORPS UNITS PLANNED

SERVICE OF THE UNITED PRESS ASSOCIATIONS
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Additional schools were notified yesterday that students army training corps units would be established for them. They include: College of Wooster, Wooster, O.; Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Col.; Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.; Albion College, Albion, Mich.; Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.; Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.; Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.; Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.; Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.; South Methodist University, Dallas, Tex.

CONWAY LEAVES CAMP DEVENS

BOSTON, Mass.—R. D. Conway, formerly of the Boston National League Baseball Club, was among the 85 soldiers who left Camp Devens Monday for Camp Lee, Va., to attend the officers training school there. He was a corporal in the depot brigade at Camp Devens and was a member of the division baseball team.

PITCHER GROOM RELEASED

CLEVELAND, O.—The Cleveland American League Baseball Club announced Tuesday the unconditional release of Pitcher Robert Groom, formerly of the Washington and St. Louis Americans.

WITHDRAWAL OF CANDIDACY ASKED

Attitude of California Congressman on the Draft Stirs Lick Observatory Director

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Correspondence between W. W. Campbell, director of Lick Observatory, and Congressman E. A. Hayes of San Jose, published by Professor Campbell in the San Jose Evening News, includes a letter in which the astronomer calls upon Representative Hayes to withdraw his candidacy for reelection this year because of the attitude he took in Congress against the United States entering the war and also against the selective draft act.

One of the letters, dated April 25, 1917, and addressed by Mr. Hayes to Mr. Campbell, is in part as follows: "I regard the conscription to raise an army to fight a foreign war, such as is proposed, as the very superlative of tyranny and destructiveness of all our democratic traditions and liberties. Moreover, you cannot make a good soldier out of an American man against his will. Feeling thus, it is the last act of my life, I intend to vote against it. I do not see how I can be true to myself, to the highest interests of the people, or to my country, in any other way."

The correspondence concludes with a recent letter from Professor Campbell to the San Jose Congressman, in which the writer says: "I take it for granted that a congressman who thus expresses himself will not be a candidate for reelection, and I hope that is the case. Our soldiers in Europe, our sailors on the sea, should be represented in Washington by a congressman who is in harmony with the adopted plans for prosecuting the war."

STUDENTS' TRAINING
CORPS A SUCCESS

It Is Believed That Practically All of the Attendants in United States Colleges Having 100 or More Enrolled Will Enlist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The scheme of offering able-bodied college students over 18 years of age an opportunity to enlist in the military forces of the United States, and at the same time to obtain training in the colleges which will prepare them for the more exacting forms of military service, is meeting with success. President Wilson has expressed his approval, the colleges are hoping that it will prevent the threatened depletion of the college-student corps, the War Department looks to it as a means of keeping up the supply of college men for the army and the students themselves are enthusiastic over it.

Enlistment in the Students Army Training Corps is voluntary, but it is believed that practically all the students in colleges having 100 or more enrolled will enlist, thus becoming at the same time United States soldiers and college students. Members of the corps will wear the uniform of privates in the army, which will be provided by the government. The student's military training will be a part of his college course through the academic year, and in the summer he will attend a six weeks' camp for intensive training, with a private's pay. Although these students will be subject to call for active service if they should be needed, the policy is to keep them in college as long as possible, so that they may be the more useful when they are needed, especially for certain specialized kinds of work. The War Department will have the power to keep them in college even after they have attained the draft age, if it is deemed advisable.

State directors have been appointed to spread the information regarding the Students Army Training Corps and to encourage enlistment by urging boys to go to college who are inclined to go into some branch of government service. They will have the direction of the colleges in their respective states in so far as the campaign for enlistment is concerned. Students under 18 years of age cannot legally enlist, but they may enroll and receive military training until they reach the age at which the law permits them to enlist.

The Students Army Training Corps will be administered by the Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department. Competent officers and non-commissioned officers will be appointed to the various institutions to carry on the work of military instruction. To supplement them there will be available the picked students who are receiving intensive training this summer at Plattsburg, N. Y., Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and Presidio, Cal.

PREMIER WELCOMES
BRITISH PREACHER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Westminster, England.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, was the principal speaker at a dinner given in the Strangers' Dining Room at the House of Commons by Sir Joseph Compton Rickett and Sir Albert Spicer to Congregationalist members of Parliament and other Presbyterian and Free Church guests in honor of Dr. Jowett, the new pastor of Westminster Chapel.

Mr. Lloyd George spoke of Dr. Jowett as being one of the great preachers of the English-speaking world. It was idle to make predictions with regard to the war, but personally, Mr. Lloyd George said he had always felt confident, and he was more confident today than he ever been. He was confident for reasons which it would not be relevant for him to enter upon then. But one of the best and latest reasons was the impression made upon him by the American troops he had seen in France. They were superb both in material and in training, and in the way in which they had borne themselves under very trying conditions in the battles which they had fought. He found a very great spirit of confidence, which had been, he would not say engendered, but strengthened, through the conviction which had been borne in upon every one who came in contact with them, that they were an accession of strength, even beyond the computation of the most sanguine, to the cause of the Allies in France.

Speaking of the future, Mr. Lloyd George said that the war had upset everything in a way unprecedented in the history of any war. When the war was over the falling back into normal conditions would be another disturbance. But what specially concerned him in that gathering was the extent of the moral and spiritual disturbance which would be caused by the war. All the future of Britain depended upon that factor. There were two alternatives. One was that the war would have sobered the millions who had passed through its fires whether in France or at home; that their vision would have been deepened, their outlook elevated, and their purpose rendered clearer, firmer, and more exalted. That was one view, but there was another alternative and another view. They had millions who had, some for months and some for years, experienced discomfort, and who had determined, when it was over, to have a good time. That was a very misguided attitude for a nation to take; for which it required great guidance and control, and, above all, great appeal. They would understand, therefore, why those who were specially interested in the future of the country were glad to

have Dr. Jowett back. They knew especially in their part of the world, what great preaching could do for a nation. He did not believe there was any country in the world that owed so much to great preaching, and there had never been a time in the history of Britain when its future would depend so much upon the strength, the penetrating power, and the influence of the spiritual appeal that would be made to its multitudes, and they felt that in getting Dr. Jowett over there they were rendering a great national service. That was why they had taken such special trouble to get him there.

Dr. Jowett in his reply spoke of the wider outlook and the new conditions of racial fellowship that had been revealed to him during his sojourn in America. Referring to the entry of America into the war, he said he thought there were many reasons why America had not come in earlier. He was not perfectly sure that his friends on that side of the water understood the amazing complexity and the almost bewildering cosmopolitanism of the population with which President Wilson had to deal.

AIRPLANE SPRUCE
PRODUCT TO DOUBLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—Production monthly of 30,000,000 feet of airplane spruce in the Pacific Northwest is in sight. The July production was 15,000,000 feet, a record up to this time. Col. Bruce P. Disque, director of the Spruce Production Bureau, has announced his confident hope that the doubling of this monthly output is about to be achieved soon.

Upon the occasion of his recent visit to Portland, John D. Ryan, director of airplane production in the United States, took occasion to address to soldiers engaged in spruce production, to compliment them and Colonel Disque as their commander in highest terms for the results so far achieved. "And I am glad to say to you as I am about to depart," said Mr. Ryan, "that the production of 30,000,000 feet of spruce monthly will be made."

Maj.-Gen. William Kenly, who accompanied Mr. Ryan here, spoke enthusiastically of the results attained by Colonel Disque and the methods followed in speeding up spruce production. General Kenly accompanied the party in his capacity as director of aircraft service. "The spirit with which the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen has been organized and with which it carries on its work is magnificent," he said, "and so are the results."

The Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen was organized among the men engaged in spruce production to combat the I. W. W. and similar movements in logging camps and sawmills. Practically all of the men engaged in the work are members.

WATER PROVIDED
FOR 50,000 HORSES

BOSTON, Mass.—In the monthly report of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, issued by President Francis H. Rowley, it is announced that nearly 50,000 horses have received free drinks at the water stations maintained by the society at T. Wharf, Post Office Square and Copley Square. On Monday, Aug. 5, over 1500 horses were watered from the station at T. Wharf. In addition, the society's traveling water cart covers a regular route through the down-town districts each week-day, dispensing water freely in sections where it is not otherwise obtainable for truck horses. An average of 200 horses per day are watered in this way.

From 13 field workers employed throughout the United States, and from volunteers, 114 new Bands of Mercy were organized during July. The total number of Bands of Mercy organized to date is 115,253.

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Durham, N. H.—It is announced that 13 state-wide organizations have signed their intention of cooperating with New Hampshire College on the occasion of the big field day here Aug. 22. As a result success is assured and crowds from every section of New Hampshire will pour in here on that day to see the army camp, the soldiers and the college. The soldiers are to have that day free and are now writing to their friends and relatives inviting them to Durham on that occasion. There will be several speakers of national reputation, and there is every evidence that the day will be a notable one.

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Our large stock of the famous FLEISHER'S yarn includes an extensive variety, in all colors, of—
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GEOLOGICAL DATA
FOR FLORIDA READY

State Geologist Expects Records to Furnish Important New Information Regarding Formations Beneath the Surface

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—The Florida State Geological Survey has had much in recent years a number of edge of what lies beneath the earth's surface in Florida. Especially are the minerals of the earth sought for, and Dr. E. H. Sellards, state geologist, says that approximately \$100,000 are being used annually by cities and communities in Florida in drilling wells. The greater part of this drilling is for water, although some of the wells are test wells for oil and gas or for minerals.

From the wells drilled in recent years there has been secured by the State Geological Survey a number of exceptionally good sets of samples of drillings. Some of these wells recently drilled have gone deeper into the earth than any wells previously drilled in this State. The state survey collection now includes more than a thousand samples of drillings from deep wells. One well from which the survey has a full set of drillings, reached the depth of 3000 feet—more than half a mile. This is the greatest depth reached by any well in the State. Another well of which samples have been preserved is over 2100 feet deep. Several wells in different parts of the State exceed 1000 feet in depth.

The State Geologist says that he expects the records from these samples to furnish some very important new information in regard to the structure of the formations lying beneath the surface in Florida. For the study of these samples the survey has secured the services of Dr. J. A. Cushman, a specialist in this line of work. The fossils which are contained in the samples are mostly small shells of the class known as foraminifera or forams. They are very characteristic little fossils, and by examining them closely and determining just what species they present, it is possible for the geologist to tell what formations the drill has passed through or is passing through.

The result of this study, Dr. Sellards says, will form part of a report on the geology of Florida which is to be issued when the data have been brought together. To describe and map the formations which make up the surface of the earth is not a simple matter, and in addition to the well samples, data are gathered for this purpose from many other sources.

In the report now being prepared an effort is being made to bring together all available data in regard to the structure of underlying formations. This information is necessary in order to answer the question whether we have any areas which are promising as locations for test wells in the search for petroleum deposits. The well records are important also in connection with all questions relating to the geology of the State. The well samples on which the study is based will be permanently preserved in the state collection.

BRACKEN ROOTS MAY
BE USED FOR FODDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from London, England.—The National Food Journal, in an article dealing with investigations being carried out by Prof. James Hendrick to determine the possible utilization of bracken, says:

A few inches below the surface of the ground the bracken is not a simple underground creeping stem of rhizome, which is popularly known as the bracken root. In well-stocked bracken land there is a very large crop of such rhizomes, branching rods about the thickness of a finger and many feet in length. In these the bracken lays up

a store of food, which it draws upon to support growth in the spring. The rhizome is in its richest state in winter, when the fronds have died down. In spring its food stores become somewhat depleted when growth starts, but there is always a considerable store of starch and other food materials. Experiments made in Scotland on measured pieces of ground have shown a crop varying from 11 tons per acre to over 60 tons per acre. Where the 11-ton crop was obtained the land was not very thickly stocked with bracken, and the rhizomes were washed free from earth before being weighed. The crop of over 60 tons was obtained on land very thickly stocked, and the rhizomes were not washed. They contained about 25 per cent of earth and dirt, so that the crop of clean rhizomes amounted to over 45 tons per acre.

An analysis of rhizomes from the average of six samples collected in different parts of Scotland between the beginning of April and the beginning of June is as follows:

AVERAGE ANALYSIS (Six Samples)	Per Cent
Moisture	77.2
Oil	0.2
Albuminoids	2.4
Soluble carbohydrates	12.3
Fiber	5.4
Ash	2.0
	100.0

The samples gathered at the beginning of April before growth had begun were better than the average. They contained only 75 per cent of moisture and about 15 per cent of soluble carbohydrates. On the other hand, those collected at the beginning of June, when a considerable growth of frond had already taken place, contained nearly 80 per cent of moisture, while the soluble carbohydrates had diminished to about 11 per cent. The soluble carbohydrates consist largely of starch, though other substances are present.

A number of experiments have been made with pigs, and it has been found that they will eat the rhizomes readily, except in cases where they have been receiving a rich diet of concentrated foods. It has also been found that, when pigs are turned out unringed on bracken land, they root up the rhizomes for themselves and eat them eagerly. In the past efforts have been made to eradicate bracken by cutting or otherwise destroying the fronds. If pigs can be fed on bracken land a double purpose will be served. Food will be provided for the pigs in the rhizomes in order to feed stock. As a rule, bracken land is hilly and stony or full of the roots of trees.

"SING-SONG" PROVES POPULAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Tex.—The community "sing-song" recently held in Dallas in connection with the weekly municipal band concert proved so popular and was such a decided success that the "sing-song" has been made a weekly event, and will be held each week in connection with the band concerts. Dallas employs a municipal band and during the summer season programs are rendered nightly at one of the city public parks. There are seven parks equipped with bandstands and seats for those attending such concerts, which gives each section of the city one band concert each week. The "sing-song" will be extended to all the parks, giving each community a weekly "sing-song."

TRAINING FOR WOODS COOKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Bangor, Me.—The Great Northern Paper Company, which has scores of camps and employs thousands of men in the Maine woods to cut its lumber, finds the feeding problem so important and the proper training of woods cooks so necessary under the new food regulations that a training school is to be opened in this city. The company has taken over a 40-room brick hotel here for its use. Cooks will be sent here and given a thorough course of instruction of standardized rationing.

CONTROL A CURB
ON MEAT PRICES

So Declares Vice-President of Swift Company, Who Says Stipulated Profits of the Packers Will Not Be Exceeded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—G. F. Swift Jr., vice-president of Swift & Company, discussed relations of the American meat packers with the government, as affecting profit regulation of the packers and food prices to the public, with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently. Mr. Swift's analysis of the government's effect on the packing-house situation to date is as follows:

"Government control of the packers has taken place in three ways. First, through enormous purchases by this nation and for the Allies. The government has told the packers the price at which it would buy its meats. In the case of beef, this price has sometimes been below our costs. These purchases are so tremendous that they naturally affect the market, and to an extent control prices.

"In the second place, the government, on May 1, 1918, set maximum prices to the retailer on 13 main hog products. The maximum price put in effect on the 13 main hog products has had its effect within the last few weeks, and will have its effect for some time to come; and these limits that the Food Administration has set for the packers are lower than the market prices.

"While the general regulations have had a beneficial effect on the American public, the definite regulations on the 13 main hog products do now, and will for the next few months, have a definite effect, making prices lower than otherwise. If there are any prospects of the profits exceeding the regulations they will probably be absorbed by prices below cost to the government and the Allies.

"We are not going to run over our profit limits for the year. It looks to me as if the government was rather thinking of that possibility when it asked us to fill beef contracts for it at a loss. This we have done several times. One contract we took at a loss of about 14 cents per pound, or about \$7 a head, and we are now handling beef for the government at about this loss.

"This, I might say, seems to be a much better way for us to eliminate excess over allowed profits than any other plan.

"Suppose we should find we had an excess profit beyond our allowance which we had to get rid of some way. If we began to sell broadcast below cost, in order to dispose of the excess, what would happen to the business of our competitors who are less advantageously situated, and who have no excess to dispose of? We would, of course, be underselling them, and selling below cost by government order. I think myself it would be much better for everybody if the packers

should be permitted to reduce any excess over allowed margins of profit by cutting prices to the government than by disturbing trade conditions. A still better method of reaching the low cost concerns would, of course, be through taxation of war profits."

Mr. Swift said that the government regulations should all be taken together, and that, as indicated previously, through government buying and setting of hog prices, the government had, in a broad way, influenced prices to the public. But as regards the maximum profit regulations alone, he stated that while they had not directly affected prices to the public as far as his own firm was concerned, except on the 13 main hog products, nevertheless, the regulations as a whole, including the setting of low prices by the government on its extensive purchases for the army, navy, and the Allies, had had the effect of keeping prices lower than they would have been, and of keeping the aggregate profits within the limit set. It was his expectation that all the packers would probably fall within the profit limits. If they did not, he said, it would probably be necessary to make prices either to the government or to the regular trade to wipe out the excess by selling below cost.

"As regards the loss you sustain on beef bought by the government, which you feel the government may have laid on you in the expectation of absorbing some excess over the allowed limits, does this fall only on you, or on all the packers, big and little?" Mr. Swift was asked.

Mr. Swift said that there is a large number of small packers included in these particular beef contracts, and that the allotment had been made to all at the same figure.

STATE CHAIRMAN IS OUSTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Republican State Committee has ousted Arthur H. Geisler as chairman of the committee and elected Vernon C. Whiting of Pawhuska to succeed him. The removal of Mr. Geisler is the culmination of a contest started in the preferential state convention last May. Mr. Whiting, the new state chairman, was manager of the primary election campaign of H. G. McKeever of Enid, who won the Republican nomination for Governor in August.

PENNSYLVANIA HAY CROP

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Figures compiled at the State Department of Agriculture indicate that the average of the first cuttings of hay in Pennsylvania this year will be 1.45 tons per acre, which was the mark of 1917 and 1914. The year of 1916 was the best year. Figures for 1917 for rye are given as 17.3 bushels to the acre, and oats 35.2.

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GEORGIA PASSES
ANTI-TIPPING BILL

Measure Approved by Both Branches of Legislature Makes Practice a Jail Offense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The anti-tipping bill, introduced by Representative Pickett, of Terrell, was passed in the Georgia State Senate by a vote of 23 to 5. This bill had already passed the House. The measure as passed provides that both the tipper and the person receiving the tip are liable to punishment not to exceed \$25 fine or imprisonment for 10 days.

A bill creating the State Department of Entomology and providing for its maintenance with an appropriation of \$80,000 a year, was passed by the Senate. This department has been in existence for 12 years, but was never properly authorized by statute.

By a vote of 30 to 5, the bill of Senator Elders, of the third district, creating a State Warehouse Department for Georgia and providing for the establishment of one or more cotton warehouses, with official weighers and graders in every county in the State, was passed by the Senate. These warehouses are authorized to issue certificates with official sales on cotton stored therein and the certificates being backed by the State and bearing official stamp as to the grade and quality of the cotton, will permit the farmers to borrow money on them at any bank in the State. The bill also provides that the State Warehouse Commission to be in charge of the work shall consist of five members appointed by the Governor, and shall have the power to acquire property and to foster and encourage the erection of warehouses in the various counties of the State. Uniform weighers and graders under heavy bond shall be in each warehouse and shall issue official certificates on the cotton deposited.

Senator Bynum's bill to prevent the judge of any court in the State from directly or indirectly expressing his approval in open court of the verdict of the jury on any case tried before him, and providing for the disqualification of the judge in case of such action, was passed by the Senate unanimously.

A bill increasing the salaries of many of the state officials was recently passed by the Senate. This was recommended by the conference committees of the two houses.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Canning With Honey

"Honey is said to act as a preservative, so that its use in canning fruits should be advantageous. However, it is as necessary to have the jars tightly sealed for keeping as in any other kind of fruit canning," says Mrs. A. Louise Andrea, a teacher and lecturer on home economics, in a small book entitled "Home Canning, Drying and Preserving," which she has just issued for the benefit of those housewives who would can as many fruits, vegetables, etc., as possible for the winter table. Speaking of using honey, instead of sugar, as a sweetening agent, she writes that she diluted it with cold water, using it, as a rule, in the proportion of half honey and half water, although with very juicy fruits she prefers 1 1/2 cups of honey or sometimes even 1 3/4 cups to 1 cup of cold water or fruit juice. The following directions for canning with honey, which Mrs. Andrea includes in her book, may be interesting to those with fruit to can, and especially to those who keep bees and have plenty of honey to use instead of sugar.

"Honeyed Egg Plums—1 cup cold water, 1 cup extracted honey. Ripe, white plums.

"Wash plums in cold water; dry with a towel. Prick each one 4 or 5 times with a needle. Have boiling hot honey sirup, made by boiling 1 cup honey and 1 cup water together 5 minutes. Place a layer of plums in the boiling sirup and let them boil gently 4 or 5 minutes. Remove plums and pack them into hot, sterilized jars; add honey sirup to fill, adjust rubbers and covers, partially seal, and sterilize under boiling water for 10 minutes. Seal and test for leaks.

"Peaches in Honey—Scald, cold-dip, skin and slice peaches. Pack into hot, sterilized jars; fill with boiling hot honey sirup—proportions as given in preceding recipe for Honeyed Egg Plums. Adjust rubbers and covers, partially seal, and sterilize under boiling water for 15 minutes. Seal, and test for leaks.

"Pears in Honey—Wash firm Bartlett pears in cold water; pare, cut into quarters, and core. Lay in slightly salt water to prevent tarnishing. Make honey sirup as directed for Honeyed Egg Plums. Place pears in wire basket and blanch for 1 1/2 minutes in boiling water; then cold-dip and drain. Pack pears, sterilized jars, fill with boiling hot honey sirup, adjust rubbers and covers, partially seal, and sterilize under boiling water for 15 minutes. Seal, and test for leaks.

"Pineapples in Honey—Slice, pare, remove eyes and cores, and cut into small pieces. Place pineapple in enameled saucepan, add 1 1/2 cups of cold water and let this boil gently for 15 minutes. Measure liquid and add equal quantity of extracted honey; let boil for 5 minutes. Pack cooked pineapple into hot sterilized jars; fill with boiling honey sirup, adjust rubbers and covers, partially seal, and sterilize under boiling water for 10 minutes. Seal and test for leaks.

"Pineapples and Pears in Honey—One pineapple, peeled. Slice and cut into pieces, rejecting core. Measure, and take twice the quantity of firm

Bartlett pears—peeled and cut into eighths. Place pears (when peeled) in salty cold water. Blanch in boiling water for 1 minute, then cold-dip and drain. Place pineapple in saucepan, add cold water just to cover; let simmer for 10 minutes. Remove fruit and measure liquid; add three-fourths as much extracted honey to liquid and boil for 2 minutes—remove scum while boiling. Pack fruits into hot, sterilized jars; fill with boiling hot sirup, adjust rubbers and covers, partially seal, and sterilize under boiling water 15 minutes for pint-size jars. Seal, and test for leaks.

"Apples and Quinces—Half as many quinces as apples. Honey sirup as for Honeyed Egg Plums. Pare and slice fruits and throw into acidulated water (juice of 1 lemon) to prevent discoloring. Place in wire basket and blanch in boiling water for two minutes; cold-dip and pack into hot, sterilized jars, in alternate layers of apples and quinces, the apple layers the thicker. Fill with boiling hot honey sirup, adjust rubbers and covers, partially seal, and sterilize under boiling water—18 minutes for pint-size jars. Seal and test for leaks.

"White Grapes in Honey—Two cups extracted honey, 3/4 cup of cold water. White grapes. Remove grapes from stem, wipe dry and pack into hot, sterilized jars. Make a sirup by boiling honey and water for five minutes and (after removing scum) fill jars to overflowing. Adjust rubbers and covers, partially seal, and sterilize under boiling water—12 minutes for pint-size jars. Seal, and test for leaks.

"Pickled Huckleberries—Two boxes huckleberries, 1 pound extracted honey, 1/2 cup of vinegar. Boil honey and vinegar for 10 minutes, removing all scum as it rises. Wash and drain berries and blanch in boiling water for 1 minute; then cold-dip and pack into hot, sterilized jars. Fill with boiling sirup, adjust rubbers and covers, partially seal, and sterilize under boiling water—15 minutes for quart-size jars. Seal, and test for leaks.

Recipes and directions for preserving and canning fruits, berries and vegetables, as well as the proper equipment to use, are given in this convenient little volume for the kitchen bookshelf. Here is one more recipe, which is interesting in these days when Mr. Hoover is urging the saving of sugar.

"War-Time Rhubarb Conserve (Saves Sugar)—Four pounds of rhubarb, 4 oranges, 2 lemons, 2 pounds seeded raisins, 1 cup stoned and chopped dates, 1 cup figs. Wash rhubarb and cut into inch lengths without peeling (unless it is old; then peel). Strain juice and pulp (no seeds) from oranges and cook the rinds until tender in water to cover; drain, remove white inner skin and chop the yellow rind, add juice of lemons. Place rhubarb in preserving kettle over a slow fire and, when juice flows very freely, let it boil for 20 minutes; add chopped orange rind, juice and pulp, raisins, figs and dates, and boil for an hour, or until thick. Pour into hot, sterilized jars and, when cold, cover with melted paraffin."

Putting the Rag Bag to Work

Nowadays the rag bag should be brought out from its ignominious retreat and handled with the greatest care and respect, for in it one is likely to find treasures that are no longer procurable in the shops. Even a young and sparsely filled rag bag may become a valuable first aid in conservation, if its pieces are carefully studied and put to their best use, as one young housekeeper has proved. She had but a small supply of dresser scarfs, buff covers and odd dollies for use on trays, and yet she did not feel that, in these times when the market supply of linens is low, that she should buy any. So, determining to find substitutes of some sort, she looked about in her sewing room, to see if she had any material on hand that might be used. But everything she had, had its own particular mission to perform, so it was left for the rag bag to produce what was wanted. In that she found several pieces that could be cut into 18-inch squares, nine-inch squares and small circular pieces, all of fine linen that had been left from some sewing of several years before, when housekeepers had not fully developed the art of using scraps. It may seem that these would not be a great help, but this housekeeper had found a way in which even linens could be pieced. She had the squares of the same size hemstitched together by machine; three 18-inch squares were just right for a dresser scarf, the nine-inch ones, hemstitched together, made a long buff scarf, and the small round pieces, finished with a simple crochet edge, were used on bread trays and sandwich baskets, and even served as dollies for simple luncheons. When these were finished, she was so delighted with them that she explored to the very bottom of her rag bag and found several small pieces of linen that had been left from dress skirts, both blue and white. She cut these into uniform circular pieces and crocheted an edge on them. On the blue linen a white edge, and on the white a blue edge, was put, and then she was the proud possessor of a set of dollies that matched her breakfast china.

But dollies and dresser scarfs are by no means the most valuable treasures hidden away in the ordinary rag bag. One girl, who is enthusiastically raising a war garden, has fashioned some most attractive and practical working costumes from the contents of the family rag bag. Some faded cotton dresses, long outgrown, and too worn to be serviceable for any

other child, provided enough firm material, from the parts that were not worn badly, to make bloomers. When these were dipped in brown dye, they looked fresh and new, and hard wear and consequent tubbings both failed to make the material give out. The smocks that she wore over these were made from old dress skirts. They had been made in a year when fashion decreed long, narrow skirts, so they were not too full, just as they were, for smocks. It was only necessary to cut enough goods from the top to make a belt and short cap sleeves, gather and smock the material at the neck, and put on a collar of contrasting color.

Out of the many odds and ends of embroidery and lace and little scraps of material, collar and cuff sets can be made. The most satisfactory way of doing this is to cut patterns from newspaper and then fit the pieces on until an attractive arrangement is found. Oftentimes laces that are gray from many wearings can be dipped in strong coffee and given a beautiful ecru tint. These lace pieces, sewed on tan voile or marquisette, make sets that are particularly beautiful to wear on dark blue serge dresses or suits. There can be no general rules for utilizing the scraps in a rag bag, for each one has its individual treasures that can be made to serve again in new guise. When there are large straight pieces, left from old dresses or skirts, they can be dyed a uniform color and made into attractive bedroom curtains, and the small pieces that seem useless for anything else can be torn into quarter-inch-wide strips and crocheted with a heavy bone hook into bathroom mats. In fact, everything, large or small, that has been cast aside, can be brought out now to do its part in the housewives' conservation program.

To Prepare Cucumbers

The bitter taste, found in cucumbers, may be removed more quickly than by the usual soaking process if this method is used. After each is peeled, one of the tough ends should be cut off and then replaced in its original position. Holding the body of the cucumber in the left hand and the stub in the right, rub the end round and round briskly for a few moments until a generous amount of white substance has been drawn to the cut portion of the cucumber. This secretion contains the bitter acid, and, when washed off, leaves the cucumber ready for immediate use.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Shantung Dress

By special correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The main part of this dress is made of figured shantung, the background being mole gray printed with a design of Chinese blue. Straight down the back and front hangs a panel of plain Chinese blue shantung, while encircling the waist is a black satin sash lined with blue,

which is loosely draped and tied in the newest way for a sash—namely, into one loop and one end, which is fringed.

The hat is one of the new "bonnet" shapes, with the brim cut short at the back; it is made of mole gray silk canvas, with a wide black satin bow, the under brim being faced with blue.

The Hostess House

It was a rather low, white house, with green shutters and quaint little ells branching out here and there, low ones with windows that reached almost to the eaves and were bordered, at the lower edge, by the tall grasses that grew undisturbed about them. All across the front was a broad, screened-in veranda and, outside of that, neat, gayly blooming flower beds bordered by a narrow brick walk. Somehow, even in the midst of that severely plain military camp, it looked as though, like Topsy, it had just "grewed."

Within, the furnishings were quite in keeping with the exterior of the rambling building exhaled. In the center of one long wall rose a tall brick fireplace and, on either side of it, were settles where one might enjoy the cheery blaze on a chilly evening. The many chairs scattered about were of wicker, big, roomy, comfortable, many of them of the high-backed variety against which one might lean one's head. Little wicker tables, magazine-covered, were also scattered about conveniently, and, between the windows with their dainty gray-blue side curtains, were tall, open cases full of books. A piano, with a goodly supply of up-to-date sheet music, cut off one corner and the player was shielded from too strong a light by a tall screen, covered with a rosy red fabric. Near the end windows were a set of double writing desks, placed back to back for economy of space and fitted with rosy red blotters and other accessories, including plenty of stationery. The soft blue of the curtains and the rosy hue of screen and desk blotters formed attractive spots of color against the creamy walls and light grayish woodwork. And the comfortable chair cushions, some of plain blue to match the curtains, others of a misty, flowered fabric, added still more attractiveness to the big room. There were flowers—flowers everywhere, it seemed; generous bunches of sweet peas appeared on the low tables, tall, slender jars of stock or gladiolus on the window sills and big jars of other lovely things wherever they could be enjoyed, yet not be in the way.

So this, meditated the visitor, as she gazed about, is a "hostess house," one of those outgrowths of the war of which one hears so much these days. Certainly there was all the atmosphere of home about it, an air of comfort and interest in its inmates. The men in khaki who sat about reading, playing and singing at the piano, or talking with mother or sister or friends from home, all had an air of being at home, of being made comfortable and happy. At an informal, but busy-looking desk, with a telephone at her elbow, sat a kindly faced woman who, as presiding genius, answered questions, helped friend meet friend, and untangled and solved all sorts of problems. At one end, with a well-screened porch of its own, was the dining room, and here the men could entertain their friends at lunch or dinner and also in between meals,

if they chose, and give them well-cooked food for which they paid but moderate prices and which they gathered up, cafeteria fashion, themselves, and brought out to the little tables with their centerpieces of fresh flowers.

Aeroplanes were whizzing about overhead, sentries marching up and down, and, in the distance, the tent camp gleamed white in the brilliant sunlight; it was like some strange oriental scene, yet here, in this one small, green-shuttered, flower-ringed

white house, was a real home, a home such as, perhaps, any one of those men in khaki might have stepped out of, when he started off to do his "bit." It was indeed, a place where each man in camp who wished might have a taste of home in the midst of the strange military life about him; and, above all, a place where the women of his family might see him comfortably and happily; in short, a carrying of the idea of home beyond the limits of mere geography and the boundaries of one family circle.

Some Interesting Hedges

The old idea of using the hedge as a boundary mark is lost sight of when it is made a decorative feature of the lawn, and one woman managed to make her hedge the prettiest thing in her amateur landscape garden.

Her house was an old-fashioned wooden one, painted white, having great pillars running the full height of the house in front. Her war garden was at one side of the house, and, interesting as it was, she preferred to have it made inconspicuous. Therefore she planted rose bushes along the edge nearest the house, so that their blossoms would hide the potato plants. The rose bushes were a delight all through June and early July, but the thought of a flowerless hedge during the rest of the summer was hardly a pleasant one; so larkspur was planted in front of the rose bushes. It began to bloom just as the family was enjoying the last of the roses, and its brilliant blue stalks made an attractive bit of color against the white house, when seen from the road.

Quite as pretty was a hedge of sweet peas and hollyhocks, which made gay the lawn of a neighbor's home. The trellis for the sweet peas was painted a dull green, being about the height of the tallest hollyhocks. The sweet peas were various shades of pink and lavender, and the hollyhocks were all pink, so that the color harmony was good. The sweet peas were on the side next the road, and the hollyhocks, on the other side, hid the trellis of the sweet peas from sight, while the blossoms readily found their way through the hollyhocks and so were visible from the house.

Poppies and hollyhocks were charmingly combined by the owner of a stucco house, whose trimmings, of locust wood, needed a bit of vivid color to show them off effectively. The hollyhocks were planted against the house walls, and in front of them were placed ragged-edged poppies, of pink and rose color. Some of these resembled peonies, when seen from a distance. The pink of the hollyhocks and that of the poppies combined effectively, and greatly added to the appearance of the house.

A flower hedge which framed glimpses of the sea was of larkspur and hydrangeas. The latter were placed at intervals of six or eight feet, their pink and lavender blooms making the blue of the larkspur seem deeper by contrast. Another garden

above the ocean had a hedge of foxgloves, whose touches of lilac, rose, yellow and purple made a most attractive boundary line for the edge of the lawn.

In one instance where it was desirable to have a high hedge, so that the house might be invisible from the street, canyon-bird vine was planted, with a dull green trellis for it to climb on. On the side of the hedge next the house, other yellow flowers were planted, varying in height, so that during the summer King calliopsis, climbing nasturtiums, African marigolds and yellow daisies faced the house, while in the fall, yellow chrysanthemums and golden glow added their bit of color.

How to Keep Honey

In selling honey as a substitute for sugar, the retail grocer and his customers may encounter some difficulty through lack of knowledge of storing and handling this product, according to the American Food Journal. Housewives usually put their honey in the cellar for safekeeping, probably the worst possible place, as honey absorbs moisture from the atmosphere and will become thin and in time sour. Comb honey, kept in a damp place, will be hurt in appearance as well as in quality. A practicable rule is to keep honey in any place where salt remains dry. If honey has granulated or candied, put the can containing it in a large vessel holding water no hotter than the hand can be borne in. If the water is too hot, there is danger of spoiling the color and ruining the flavor of the honey. The can of honey should be supported on a block of wood in the vessel of water, so that the heat from the stove will not be too intense.

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A Farmhouse Dining Room

In beautifying the home, as in selecting one's wardrobe, there is no surer means of obtaining a satisfactory result than by making a real study of general style and lines before choosing fittings. Then, considering these points carefully, one should select accessories which will tend to accentuate whatever is distinctive. An effect which may be charming in one home, may, of course, be almost grotesque if placed in another built on different ideas, yet many do not sufficiently appreciate this fact. It will certainly be worth while to give your home enough consideration to discover its best points, before decorating or refurbishing to any extent.

An old-fashioned farmhouse in Pennsylvania, built in the early Nineteenth Century, of the rough sandstone so abundant in this State, has been most charmingly remodeled, because the owner appreciated its style sufficiently faithfully to adhere to it in making changes; and thus has preserved its original quaintness. The dining room is, perhaps, the best example in this particular house of what can be done by a lover of harmonious effects, at a moderate expenditure. The room is almost square, built a step lower than the adjoining living room and lighted by deep casement windows at each end. The walls have been roughly plastered to a height of about eight feet, painted a soft burnt orange with a flat finish. A strip of oak border runs around the top, separating it from the smooth cream plastering of the upper wall and ceiling, and is also used to form panels in the wall space at a distance of about five feet apart. A deep sandstone fireplace, projecting considerably from the wall, which was designed by the owner and built by a local mason from stones found on the place, is the interest center of one side of the room. It is rough and substantial looking, having a slightly broader base than top, finished off with a broad oak beam for a mantel shelf, which extends just far enough beyond the masonry to conform with the base line of the fireplace.

The peeling is arranged to form a frame behind it, thus accentuating the Dutch style peculiar to this locality. Two very tall brass candlesticks at the ends of the mantel, and several simple handcraft ornaments break the extreme severity of this line. The andirons of wrought iron were designed by the owner and forged by the local blacksmith.

The room is charming in its freedom from any attempt at ornamentation, yet it lacks nothing whatever to make it attractive and homelike.

The furniture is simple and in good lines, comprising in addition to the regular pieces, a long, one-piece rectangular table, leather-bottomed chairs and a low substantial buffet. A small, closed, flat-top desk with doors in front has been converted into an attractive serving table, which holds a delightful brass kettle suspended on a simple stand. The large fluff rug is one of the loveliest of its kind, and is in perfect harmony with the rest of the room. It was made on a local loom, from old pieces of green and tan hall runners, which had become too shabby for further use. The result is a delightfully fluff, rough-finished jute, deliciously heavy to walk on and of a mottled green and tan, which gives an effect of soft gray to match the sandstone fireplace.

The room is cozy and sufficiently illuminated by a set of sconces, placed in the middle of the panels, and by a pendent chandelier which hangs low over the table and supports six candle brackets. These holders were quite easily constructed at home, when it was discovered that nothing so suited to the room could be obtained in the shops at moderate cost. The sconces were made of three 19-inch strips, two shorter ones which are measured after the frame is constructed, and four common trunk irons which may be purchased at any hardware store. To make them, lay the 19-inch strips side by side on a flat surface, allowing one-half inch between them, and placing the middle strip so as to permit it to extend three inches beyond the two outside pieces. The trunk irons, when purchased, are bent to fit the sides of the trunk; two of these should be hammered out flat and the other two left as they are for a support to the shelf, which will later be attached to the frame. If they are light in color, they might be painted a dull black to harmonize with the dark strips. The two flat irons are then placed horizontally across the three strips, six inches from the top and bottom of the middle piece, so that the irons overlap the two outside strips evenly; and they are then fastened with three tacks on the ends of the irons, with one in the center of the middle piece. The shelf is made of the two shorter strips, fastened together and supported against the frame by the bent irons. The width of the frame is regarded as the length to be measured in cutting the shorter strips, since they are placed across the frame just below where the second iron fastens the three strips together. A simple candle holder of black iron is just the thing to place on the bracket, which makes a most attractive sconce for the panel. The chandelier is made of an oak beam, five feet in length and 2 1/2 inches in width and thickness; three common 1 1/2-inch iron chains of the desired length, painted a dull black, and three half-hoops of barrels about one inch wide also a dull black. The beam has three holes bored through it at points equidistant; being large enough to permit the chains to pass

through, these chains are fastened to the beam so that, when completed, they hang from three sockets in the ceiling; the beam is about two feet from the ceiling, and the chains continue on down to a distance above the table to suit the individual constructor. The barrel hoops are bent with the two ends flat to hold the candle supports and the middle portion arched to meet the last loop of the chain which holds it. Glass disks, placed to catch the dripping wax, may be purchased at a small cost and carefully constructed. If this is carefully constructed, it will be found to be a most effective addition to the dining room. The candles may be supplied by electric bulbs, in the shape of candles, if desired.

Pectin for Fruits That Have Little

Pectin, so the housekeepers who make jelly say, is that constituent of the fruit that causes the jelly to "set," to become firm and solid. Some fruits, however, lack a sufficient quantity of this ingredient or component part to be successfully transformed into jelly. However, they need not be discarded for this reason, for it is easily possible to supply them with sufficient pectin from other sources.

A method of accomplishing this has been explained by the United States Bureau of Chemistry, it having been discovered that the white skin of the orange is rich in pectin, which is as follows: Peel off every particle of the outside yellow skin of an orange—or orange—cutting it off as thin as possible. Remove all of the white peel. Grind this white peel through the meat chopper and to each well filled cup, pressed down, add the juice of 1 lemon and set it away for 1 hour. Then add 2 cups of water. Put it over the fire, heat to boiling point and allow it to boil for 5 minutes. Set it aside until the next morning, then add 4 cups of water, heat to the boiling point and boil for 10 minutes. Allow to cool, and then drip through cheesecloth, and later through a jelly bag. This pectin may be prepared, poured into jars while hot, and sealed, sterilized, and put away for later use. The peel, which had been allowed to drain, may be treated again, as described, and a quantity of pectin will be obtained.

All Sugars Restricted

Since requesting the American public to confine the consumption of sugar in the home to two pounds a person a month, the United States Food Administration has been frequently asked what sort of sugar is included by this two-pound regulation, says a government bulletin. All cane and beet sugars are included—granulated sugar, cube sugar, powdered sugar and all refined grades. Moreover, this two-pound restriction includes all raw sugars, brown sugars and refiners' soft sugars. At the present time, maple sugars are not included.

Pointers on Potatoes

"Why not learn to boil and bake potatoes well?" asks the United States Food Administration. "Will the do's and don'ts help? Just try them and see."

BOILED POTATO DO'S
Do select potatoes of uniform size. Do wash and scrub them thoroughly. Do boil in the skin, unless potatoes are old and strong in taste. Do soak the potato in cold water for several hours before cooking, if it is old and shrunken. Do remove the thinnest possible layer of skin, if the potato is to be pared, and drop it into cold water. Do cook in boiling salted water until tender.

Do drain thoroughly and pare immediately.

Do see that all steam is driven off by shaking over the fire, if necessary, so that the potato is dry and mealy.

BAKED POTATO DON'TS

Don't have your oven too hot. Don't have different sized potatoes. Don't select potatoes that are too big. Don't put them into your oven dripping with cold water. Don't delay in getting them into your oven—they will not hurry when the time is short. Don't fail to allow from 45 minutes to an hour for a medium-sized (6 ounce) potato.

Peggy Hoyt
INC.
516 Fifth Avenue New York
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THESE MIDSUMMER FURS SALES at Loeser's mark a high degree of development of the "investment sense." For women are taking advantage of the offerings in astonishing numbers and evince a very interesting appreciation of the low prices, the fine styles, the exceptional values.
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and apply to every style of fur garment, from the simplest Scarf in collar style to a Coat of mink fit for the wear of a princess. All the fashionable Furs are included, and there is an especially fine showing of Fox Scarfs in all the newest colorings, taupe, Lucile, Victoria, battleship, cross fox, etc.
If you are likely to need a Fur Piece of any kind you will not be just to yourself if you fail to examine this wonderful assortment.
Second Floor, Fulton and Bond Streets.

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Mill Shipment

Y. M. C. A. WORK IN SOUTHERN CAMPS

Changes to Affect Fifty Military Units Announced by Secretary of War Work Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Following a conference of prominent Y. M. C. A. welfare workers in the Southeastern Division, U. S. A., S. A. Ackley, executive secretary of the War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association for the Southeast, has issued a statement announcing changes which will affect 40 military units now being served by the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. in this section. This announcement relates to a division of field and staff workers, and shows the magnitude of the work of the association in the military cantonments and technical schools and universities of the government in this division.

The military units of the section have been divided into two districts called "A" and "B" for the more systematic administration of the work. "A" district, Mr. Ackley said, would be directed by E. W. Leslie, formerly general secretary at Camp Wadsworth, under the supervision of R. H. King, associate secretary for the Southeast. District "B" will be directed by C. W. Bush, formerly general secretary at Camp Wheeler, who will work under the direction of B. G. Alexander.

Section A includes the following places: Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.; Ft. Dade, Fla.; Key West, Fla.; Arcadia, Fla.; Camp Gordon, Atlanta; Camp Hancock, Augusta; Ft. Screven, Savannah; Southern Field, Americus; University of Georgia, Athens; Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.; Fayetteville, N. C.; Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.; Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.; Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.; Charleston Navy Yard, South Carolina; Ft. Belvoir, S. C.; Ft. Moultrie, S. C.; and Ft. Craswell, S. C.

Section B, to be presided over by Mr. Alexander and Mr. Bush, includes these places: Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.; Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.; Tuskegee, Ala.; University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Ft. Morgan, Ala.; Pensacola, Fla.; Camp Wheeler, Macon; Georgia Tech, Atlanta; Ft. McPherson, Atlanta; Columbus, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Mississippi A. M. S., Greenville, Miss.; Payne Field, West Point, Miss.; Gulfport, Miss.; Asheville, N. C.; Hot Springs, N. C.; Pizgah Forest, N. C.; Park Field, Memphis, Tenn.; Tennessee Normal College, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Tennessee Polytechnic, Cookeville, Tenn.

This division of field and staff relationship bears directly upon the supervision of Y. M. C. A. camp activities, but will be of important bearing upon the financial drive which will follow soon after the fourth Liberty Loan.

IN THE LIBRARIES

In one of the little stone vaulted rooms on the ground floor of the Boston Public Library, and under the necessity of providing its own cheer, so far as light and color are concerned, the food exhibit placed by the Women's Municipal League at the request of the Free Library Commission of Massachusetts, has held on its steady way for many months, improving by experience and recommendation from without, and shedding its rays of enlightenment far and near. For the unpretentious guest book kept at the desk contains names of visitors from all parts of the United States and some from other countries, and it would be safe to say that few of these can have gone away without a better knowledge of what the food campaign is, and an increased sense of individual responsibility. "Do not ask what the Food Administration is doing. But—What am I doing?" admonishes the first placard naturally to catch the eye of the incomer.

The exhibit strikes what seems to be a happy medium between so large a number of items as to be bewildering or tiresome, and so few as to minimize to the glance the importance of its aim. It is so arranged as to be not only attractive in its gray surroundings, but to set forth clearly each point which the United States Food Administration wishes emphasized. On the whole, in fact almost entirely, it has been an intelligent, information-seeking class of people who have examined the exhibit, asked questions, and gone away only in many cases to come and come again. Children have been interested listeners to the explanations given by the lady in charge, and have carried home leaflets for their mothers' use. Housewives in a long procession have taken away recipes, tested them, reported or brought in results, sometimes to actual enrichment of the exhibit. Business men have given it their attention; in some cases where a wife has not been interested, the husband has come in to get the wherewithal to wake her up. The leaflets for distribution comprise those of the U. S. Food Administration, of the Massachusetts Board of Food Administration, the Massachusetts Agricultural College Extension Service, as well as those of the Women's Municipal League, and general literature on the main subject of the exhibit. All are of the plainest practical character, breathing a genuine go-to-and-do-like-wise inspiration. The letter written some months ago by Prof. T. N. Carver of Harvard to the New York Evening Post, and reprinted for library exhibition, in which he warns against the spending of money for non-essentials, and the advertising of such things for sale, as one of the most subtle ways of disloyalty, tending to lessen the number of men available for the essential industries, is noticed by men visitors and has apparently produced, in some instances, an arrest of thought.

"I am not a believer in mob violence," the letter concludes, "but if there is anyone who deserves to be mobbed, it is not these poor simpletons who make ineffective speeches against working in the war industries, though they are bad enough: it is rather those respectable people, some of them in positions of high authority, who still persist in advising people that they must continue spending their money freely for things which they do not need, in order that business may not be disarranged."

Worthy of mention as one of the possibilities for any library, is the picture poster, evidently of domestic manufacture, which says, "Keep the Home Garden Growing." The pictures portraying the various stages of the garden's growth, cut from The Home Beautiful, are as well arranged on the nearly square board as their relative sizes will permit, and on the dark margin surrounding, cut-out pictures of vegetables as beautiful as flowers are applied with due regard to composition.

Altogether, modest as the exhibition might at first appear, it is full of seed corn free for the taking which will bear fruit in smaller places where, perhaps, the library would need to work alone. A goodly number of other libraries in Massachusetts have taken it for a model after which to fashion one in their towns, and many photographs of separate items have been sent by Miss Edith Guerin, head of the food conservation work in libraries, to distant parts of the country as illustrations for talks.

Food exhibits have long since proved their value wherever they have been conscientiously tried, whether designed and sustained by the libraries alone or, as in this case, hospitably housed and sanctioned.

It is rumored that there are communities that take no interest in the food conservation campaign. While this is hard to believe, with the government calling upon every citizen not only to deny himself a little, but actively to urge the work, such a condition, where it exists, offers a golden opportunity to the library, instead of an excuse for doing nothing. A little wise enthusiasm and study of government publications will disclose methods by which the community can be educated and roused to its plain duty. The study of such local products as are recommended for use will afford an immediate point of contact with producers; and there are the plans for poster, bulletin, table and window display abundantly reported from other libraries to serve as guides. The principal thing is to be doing something, however tentative and slight, and so to shed the odium of uselessness, which in this connection must eventually mean that the library has sold its birthright. As a patriotic institution even such a little mountain library as the writer remembers to have visited once, tucked into a room of the tiny town hall of a mountain center, where the farming folk came once a week to the general store and the blacksmith, and to exchange their books, could do a great deal by presenting displays that half-day, which would inform and stimulate to patriotic action in all the far-flung borders of the community.

A fine instance of cooperation between the public library and the public school is the experiment made by the New Albany (Ind.) Departmental School and the Public Library of that place. The Departmental School, which has the eighth grade pupils for all lines of work and the seventh grade for manual arts, inaugurated, last autumn, a silent reading period of 50 minutes each morning, taking the pupils in four groups. Several hundred volumes are kept on the shelves of a pleasant reading room, presided over by an attendant from the library whose salary is paid by the School Board. The books, selected by a joint committee, are all of value both for subject and style, with the especial aim of cultivating a taste for good reading. The eighth grade pupils give a report of the books they read to their teachers of English. As a result the teachers have observed a vast improvement in the ability of the pupils to grasp the meaning of what is read in class, and in the capacity for oral expression.

HIGHER SCHOOL STANDARD URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Will C. Wood, state commissioner of secondary schools, who has made a noteworthy record in his work for high school education in this State, and who announced himself recently as a candidate for state superintendent of public instruction, has given out his platform.

First among his planks is a demand that the public schools shall bear a larger and better understood share in the work of "making democracy safe for democracy."

"Through education," Mr. Wood continues, "we must make America a land of one language, one people, and one national ideal."

"We must furnish rural districts educational advantages equal to those of the cities. The State should raise more money for education, thus relieving the district. We should raise money for education where property is, and distribute it where the children are."

"Our schools should emphasize moral teaching, including patriotism, thrift, temperance and respect for law and order."

MONTANA ORDER TO PUBLISHERS

HELENA, Mont.—The State Council of Defense on Monday issued the order forbidding establishment of new publications within the State during the war, or turning weeklies into dailies or printing on seven days papers that now print six. The order was in conformity with a request from the federal War Industries Board and is issued because of paper shortage.

PEOPLE WARNED TO USE ENGLISH

Posters Throughout Nebraska Say Use of Any Other Language Will Not Be Permitted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—In many public places in Nebraska posters are being placed bearing the command: "If you are an American speak the language of your country." Attached are warnings to people that the use of any other language than the English will not be permitted.

This action is being taken in conformity with an order from the State Council of Defense directing that the English language only may be used in all of the schools, private and public, and the only one to be used in conversation in public places, in business houses, on trains and over telephones and in other public communication. All sermons and public speeches must be exclusively in English except that in giving religious instruction where there are old persons who cannot understand English special instruction in religion may be given them in their own tongue.

The original order of the council created some confusion, and in a supplemental statement given out the council explains that as applied to religious instruction, it is intended that the Sunday school and all other services, whether the churches be Swedish, German, Danish or Bohemian, shall be conducted in English, excepting that for the old people, the pastor may set any hour, day or place, for giving them religious instruction.

The council requires that the main service shall be in English, and those who do not yet understand that tongue are urged to attend in order to familiarize themselves with the language of their country. The council states that if preachers will make their announcements accordingly, "they will thus guarantee the constitutional right of religious worship, and give due response to the popular demand of our citizens for the exclusive use of the language of our country. This plan in no wise interferes with the religious liberty of anyone."

Several thousand persons gathered in one of the Lincoln parks Sunday, July 21, to attend a celebration held by German-Americans and to emphasize their allegiance to America, but the council refused to permit any speeches to be made in German, and had officers present to arrest any who violated this order.

As applied to the use of the telephone, the council has yielded so far as to announce that it does not presume to deny to anyone unable to converse in English the employment of the telephone, but that it must not be used by anyone who can speak English. The State Railway Commission has refused to ban the use of German over telephone wires, holding that under the constitution it can only control rates and service.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Community Singing

DALLAS NEWS—Caught in the wave of a movement that is sweeping the country from north to south and from east to west, Dallas citizens recently under the direction of Mr. Sam Losh, enjoyed their first "sing-song," or community song festival. The singing was held at the City Park, and it is estimated that some 15,000 people attended and took part in the singing. Popular airs and patriotic melodies made up the greater part of the program. The value of these community song festivals is not to be underrated. In peace times they do much to cultivate that feeling of neighborliness and sociability that is instinct in the breasts of us all, but that, unfortunately, in the hurry and bustle of city life, is too often glossed over with a surface of self-sufficiency and indifference. But in war times their value to community life is greater; for in singing together this way and singing the songs of their country the people unconsciously bolster up and insure that intangible quality of mutual confidence and optimism that we call morale.

Jobs for Draft Men

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—Advertisements for help continue to indicate a discrimination against men within the draft ages. "Not subject to draft," "must be draft exempt," "not in draft," and "above draft age," or other phrases to the same effect frequently describe a condition of employment. As far as some classes of work are concerned the employers are not culpable. The work-or-light order prevents the use of registered men in certain jobs regarded as non-useful and the employer might get into difficulties with the government if he hired drafted men for such work, to say nothing of the cost of replacing the employee with another perhaps before the first had become acquainted with his job. But other employers in essential industries are making the same condition respecting the employees' exemption from service. The drafted man looking over the advertisements is likely to get the idea that he is an undesirable citizen.

The attitude of the employer is understandable. It costs money, and it takes trouble to hire a new man, and the man within the draft ages, unless he is an exempt, is not likely to stay long enough on the job to be worth it. Nevertheless the registered man stands ready to make the greatest sacrifice, and he is justified in expecting willingness on the part of others to make smaller sacrifices. The advertisement indicating openly that drafted men will not be considered, when they are otherwise eligible for the work for which help is sought, is like a slap in the face. If there are good reasons why drafted men cannot be used in any particular job, it

should, at least, be possible to inform them of their disqualification less summarily.

Supply of Wool

CHICAGO JOURNAL—On June 30 of this year, the Department of Agriculture tells us, dealers and manufacturers in the United States had on hand 466,490,000 pounds of wool. On the same date a year ago, they had on hand 585,000,000 pounds. This shrinking of wool stocks 118,000,000 pounds in a single year is a most disquieting phenomenon. The demand for wool is enormously greater than ever before, and the supply is not increasing in proportion. That it is increasing at all is something to be thankful for, no doubt, but the process needs to be hastened by every possible means. The American society which has started out to get "a small bunch of sheep on every farm" has the right idea. The days of vast open range are over, at least throughout a major part of the country. But sheep in small flocks are among the best paying stock that any farmer can keep. The chief present obstacle to raising sheep as a part of diversified farming is the old question of pasture. Cattle and sheep cannot be kept together and the "woolies" are difficult to raise. Get rid of these notions, and the sheep problem will be half solved.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Martin Behrman, Mayor of the city of New Orleans, who has been actively cooperating with the military authorities of the United States in the effort to tighten the anti-vice regulations in the neighborhood of the army camps in and near New Orleans, is a native of New York, though he has long been a resident of the South. He was educated in the schools of New Orleans, and has been actively connected with the city and state governments, in different capacities, for many years. He has been Mayor of the city since 1904, his present term expiring in 1920. In 1917 he was chosen president of the American League of Municipalities. His attitude toward the saloon evil, which he has recently emphasized by consistent cooperation with the federal authorities, is said to be in opposition to the prevailing sentiment of the party factions with which he has long been identified.

The Hon. Nicholas Dodd Beaton Bell, the new Chief Commissioner of Assam, who has taken an active part in the recruiting work in the North-Eastern frontier province of India, had been for some years identified with the Government of Bengal. He has been Governor of that province since 1914, and a member of the Executive Council, and previously held the office of commissioner of the same province. He has had a long and distinguished career in the Indian Civil Service, which he joined after completing his education at Edinburgh Academy and Balliol College, Oxford. He served in Bengal as assistant magistrate and collector, afterward holding the post of Director of Land Records for Eastern Bengal and Assam. Mr. Bell holds the rank of companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

Maj.-Gen. William Sidney Graves, commanding the eighth division at Camp Fremont, Cal., who has been assigned to command the United States troops ordered to Siberia, is a Texan, and a graduate of West Point. He had risen to the rank of colonel in 1917, and was nominated for a brigadier-generalship by the President in January, 1918. Mr. Graves was instructor in small arms practice, Department of Columbia, in 1897-9; also acting judge-advocate in 1898-9. He was ordered to the Philippine Islands in 1899, where he participated in various campaigns and received the thanks of Gen. J. F. Bell for gallantry in action against insurgents at Calocan in 1901. General Graves has been connected with the general staff for a number of years.

SCALPER OF LIBERTY BONDS INDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Arrest and indictment by the Northeastern Ohio federal grand jury of an alleged "scalper" of Liberty bonds has drawn from D. C. Willis, chairman of the federal reserve bank of the fourth federal reserve bank district, a statement of the seriousness of such action, especially when it brings the alleged "scalper" within the scope of the Espionage Act.

Representing United States war bonds not to be worth their par value, or likely to become less valuable with the progress of the war and the enlarged obligations of the federal government, is clearly a violation of the Espionage Act and renders the offender liable to the heavy penalties of that act, it is pointed out. The indicted man is held under four counts.

Dealing in Liberty bonds in this territory has become quite common. Many real estate promoters are taking them in payment on lots. The bonds are also being sold heavily at the market largely by aliens who have them as a result of industrial campaigns.

CONCRETE ROAD FOR ARMY USE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—According to a dispatch from Washington, Aug. 7, the War Department has authorized the expenditure of \$95,000 as its part in building a concrete road between Camp Gordon and the small arms rifle range at Norcross. DeKalb and Gwinnett counties. It is understood, through which the road runs, together with the State of Georgia, will supply the additional funds needed for the construction of the new highway, which it is estimated, will cost approximately \$190,000.

FRENCH WRITER ON GERMAN PURPOSE

M. Louis Pierrard Examines Ethnographical Reasons for Annexations, Given by Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

PARIS, France—M. Louis Pierrard, writing in L'Homme Libre, declares that a new illustration of the policy of nationalities according to the Germans, is to be seen in the discovery of all sorts of ethnographical and linguistic reasons for trying to make it appear that the French populations of Bailleul, Lille and Cassel have been French long enough and that they are aspiring to freedom, autonomy, and independence. "Independence!" M. Louis Pierrard exclaims, adding: "All this is intensely comic. These excellent German doctors," he says, "have found valuable collaborators in the Flemish 'Activists,' Belgian traitors to their country, who are repudiated by the vast majority of their fellow-countrymen. It may be learned," he says, "from the German and Dutch newspapers that the Antwerp Flemish League, an Activist association, in a recent meeting passed a resolution, stating that in consideration of the fact that France took away from the low countries the piece of Flanders situated between the Aa, the Lys, and the southeastern frontier of Belgium, and that, in spite of severe measures, the people have remained Flemish in thought and speech, this region should belong to the independent Flanders set up by the administrative separation in Belgium. And in consequence of this, these amiable dreamers, whose association ought to be called the Flemish dingo, are asking that the renowned Council of French Flemers at the recent conference.

"Moreover, a certain writer in Holland, Van Es by name, has published an article on the German offensive in French Flanders from which it may be learned that the Germans have taken the forest of Ieper (Ypres), the village of Merghem (Merville), and of Stegers (Estaires), while Belle (Bailleul) has been violently bombarded. He says that these translations need cause no surprise, for in the same way, in Belgium, before the war, some butchers made Brain-le-Comte into Isgraven-Brakel and Jurbeise into Jurbeke.

"This excellent writer," M. Louis Pierrard says, "in speaking of the people of Cassel, Bailleul, Dunquerque, Hazebrouck writes calmly that: Like all oppressed peoples they have no influence on war or peace. French Flanders is quite innocent of having prepared the war. If the offensive continues there will not be left one stone upon another between the Lys and the sea. In order to save French Flanders, whose destinies are linked to those of France by considerations of high politics, Mr. Van Es demands an armistice on all the front north of Amiens."

The inhabitants of Lille and Dunquerque, and the rest of the French population of the country of Jean Bart, if they read these lucubrations, will hardly, in spite of all their troubles, M. Pierrard thinks, be able to repress a smile. There are, he has assigned to command the United States troops ordered to Siberia, is a Texan, and a graduate of West Point. He had risen to the rank of colonel in 1917, and was nominated for a brigadier-generalship by the President in January, 1918. Mr. Graves was instructor in small arms practice, Department of Columbia, in 1897-9; also acting judge-advocate in 1898-9. He was ordered to the Philippine Islands in 1899, where he participated in various campaigns and received the thanks of Gen. J. F. Bell for gallantry in action against insurgents at Calocan in 1901. General Graves has been connected with the general staff for a number of years.

M. Pierrard speaks with affection of this "black country," the attractions of which are unknown, he says, to some of their compatriots. Rumors of their socialist crowds alarm them, he says, and asks what such people would have thought if they had heard thousands of men chanting the "International" or heard Jules Guesde predicting the "new times" in the streets of Roubaix. Today, M. Pierrard affirms, the northern Socialists, grouped around Guesde, Lebas, and Basly, are the Socialists who are most sincerely attached to the work of national defense and the first to avoid the internationalist "hobby-horse." A patriotism of the most ardent description prevails there. Meanwhile the adherents of activism themselves declare that this treasonous movement is meeting with less support, even in Germany, and M. Pierrard cites in support of this contention, the statement of an Activist leader of the name of Borms, who, in complaining of the lack of interest shown with regard to activism in certain circles in Germany, quoted the saying of a Protestant of the Netherlands at the Diet of Worms: "Germany, your fate is in danger."

SEAMEN AND KING'S TRIBUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LIVERPOOL, England—King George by his appreciative reference to the merchant service has given the greatest satisfaction. Speaking at the Guildhall on the occasion of his silver wedding celebrations, His Majesty said: "When we think of the great fighting services, let us remember too the unflinching gallantry and determination of the men of the merchant service, who have refused to be dismayed by a terrorism hitherto unknown in naval warfare, and the courage of the minesweepers, trawlers and fleet auxiliaries, who have performed without ceasing their perilous tasks. The council of the Mercantile Marine Service Association promptly dispatched a telegram to His Majesty, in which they stated that British shipmasters and officers begged to express their respectful and cordial good wishes, and gratefully acknowledged His Majesty's gracious words of appreciation of the services of the merchant marine. In reply, a telegram from Lord St. Leonards was received by the President which said: 'The King heartily thanks all those representatives of the Mercantile Marine Service who joined in the kind message of good wishes for their Majesties' silver wedding day contained in your telegram of today.'

warfare, and the courage of the minesweepers, trawlers and fleet auxiliaries, who have performed without ceasing their perilous tasks. The council of the Mercantile Marine Service Association promptly dispatched a telegram to His Majesty, in which they stated that British shipmasters and officers begged to express their respectful and cordial good wishes, and gratefully acknowledged His Majesty's gracious words of appreciation of the services of the merchant marine. In reply, a telegram from Lord St. Leonards was received by the President which said: 'The King heartily thanks all those representatives of the Mercantile Marine Service who joined in the kind message of good wishes for their Majesties' silver wedding day contained in your telegram of today.'

TRAIN FOR WORKERS MAY SOLVE PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ORANGE, Tex.—To solve the housing problem here, made acute by the shipbuilding industry, which has brought several thousand laborers to this city, the United States Shipping Board has offered a proposal for the operation of a shuttle train between Beaumont and Orange, and for the housing of a number of shipyard workers in Beaumont. Fifty or more workers now live in Beaumont because of the inability to get houses in Orange, and these men go back and forth each day, paying full railroad fare. It is proposed to operate the train carrying these workmen largely at government expense, and a fare of 11 cents for round trip will be charged. Several shipbuilding concerns have undertaken to build modern communities for housing their workmen, and have solved their problem in this manner, but others have so far declined to provide accommodations for their men, and it is to care for these workmen that the Beaumont plan is offered.

DUTCH LINER HAD BAR OPEN?

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—A certain Dutch liner which makes Honolulu a port of call came near to being interned recently by the United States marshal when he found the bar open and doing business when he went on board to arrest a man for whom he had a warrant. Later, the marshal decreed that the liner was to be kept in the island of Oahu. Upon instructions from the marshal, the purser closed the bar while the vessel was in port.

CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE

FOR LEASE

Handsome store room in new modern business block will be ready August 15, and opportunity to get one of the best locations in a good city in the Northwest. Woodworth's 10th St. store, one side of this room and the largest retail business in the city is on the other side; come and see this splendid opportunity. MRS. M. J. MICHAN, 219 West Second St., Maryville, Mo.

Eastern Shore of Maryland
FOR SALE—Forty-acre farm, ideal location for home, 50 miles from ocean; eight-room house, barn, swimming pool, and other modern conveniences; \$2700 cash. MRS. JULIA MEZICK, 5463 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—Attractive, well built 6-room modern house. Large living room with alcove fireplace, dining room, kitchen, and bathroom; block from car line. One fare to either city. No phone toll. Terms, J. H. TERRELL, 1338 Keston St., St. Anthony, Park, St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—2000 acres good grazing land in West Texas, suitable for small ranch. Located 10 miles from 2 railroads. Price right. MRS. KATE STUTTS, El Paso, Tex.

FOR SALE—Frankfort, Ill., 28 miles S. W. of Chicago on the R. L., 220-acre farm, well improved; reas. terms. Fred Scheer, Mokena, Ill., Tel. 1655-V.

SUMMER PROPERTY

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TO LET in New Hampshire, 58 miles from Boston, 10 miles from the sea. The house is furnished; piazza 12x24 ft.; garage; beautiful view; boating, bathing; near beaches; good roads; convenient to hotels. Excellent fresh milk and vegetables near by. Apply Mrs. H. A. PEACH, 79 Walnut St., Malden, Mass., Tel. 1655-V.

APARTMENTS & HOUSE WANTED

WANTED—A 9 or 10 room furnished apartment for winter, near Mass. and Commonwealth Ave., Boston, preferred. T31 Monitor Office, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

HARVARD GRADUATE
Of good standing and extended experience in office practice will undertake as secretary or executive-secretarial, with shorthand and dictation, will go abroad; not subject to draft; personal character clean. Address 843, Monitor Office, Boston.

COMPETENT BUSINESS MANAGER and Executive with 10 years' exp. in present position in a western mercantile activity, seeks a progressive change and new location. Address 843, Monitor Office, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

REFINED WOMAN desires position as director of athletics in private school or as companion to girl or woman; capable of assuming responsibility; 14 years' experience; high class; willing to go anywhere; highest references. Address T 47, Monitor Office, Boston.

WOMAN with 10 years' experience desires management of hotel, club, or restaurant; stable catering to the elite; best of references; in present position two years. E. J. C., 711 A Commercial Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

HOUSE MOTHER in school for girls desires position, or attendant companion, managing household; high class; willing to go anywhere. E. J. C., 711 A Commercial Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

YOUNG LADY with experience in R. R. filing desires position. Has done typewriting and stenographic work. E. S., 1057 Linden Ave., Wilmette, Tel. 663.

COMPETENT WOMAN desires work by day; cleaning preferred. Mondays and Thursdays. MRS. D. JACKSON, 87 Sterling St., Roxbury.

FIRST CLASS laundress desires washing to take home, place or dozen. Called for and delivered. MARY LONG, 85 Sterling St., Roxbury.

WOMAN of refinement desires post. as housekeeper, mother's helper or comp. no pref. as to location. C. B. Monitor, Gas Ridge, Chicago.

TELEGRAPH operator desires position, also an experienced teacher; would go out of town. Address 92, Monitor Office, Boston.

CAPABLE, refined woman desires position as housekeeper in small family; references. N 81, Monitor Office, Boston.

GERMAN CHURCH IS AMERICANIZED

Lutherans of Thaldheim, Cal., Drop Native Language and Take Up English for All Uses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—An illuminating illustration of how the war is quickening the processes of Americanization among California's large German population is reported from the farming village of Thaldheim in Stanislaus County, where the Rev. A. H. Jacobs, pastor of the German Lutheran Church, was quite bitterly attacked some time ago, and his removal demanded, because he refused longer to preach in German, and advised that all services be conducted in English. Now, after a somewhat acrimonious debate lasting several weeks, the congregation has voted unanimously not only to sustain their minister, but also to make their association in every respect an American Lutheran Church.

Mr. Jacobs' suggestion, when first made from the pulpit, aroused much opposition. Most of the most active members consulted the district attorney of the county, learned that law forbade church services in German, and forthwith petitioned the German Lutheran Synod in Oakland to give them a new pastor. In due time, however, a business meeting of the entire membership was held, the four petitioners were converted to a more loyal attitude, and besides abandoning German altogether in their church services, the congregation ordered the substitution of English songbooks and other literature for German in the Sunday school, and appointed a committee to draft a new church constitution in English.

LOAN PLANNED FOR NEBRASKA FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

HELENA, Mont.—At a conference of bankers, farmers and others here today, distribution of a loan to farmers in drought areas in the State was arranged. The plan as originally fixed was accepted, and the money will be loaned as fast as applications can be accepted. A decision to protect the plan on the ground that it was choked with red tape was rescinded when Senator T. J. Walsh appeared before the conference, and the matter was better understood.

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LEGAL NOTICE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
In Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners

On the joint petition in writing of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston and the New England Power Company, authority to make the necessary extensions and connections to connect their systems so that electricity can be interchanged between said companies, under the provisions of Chapter 152 of the General Laws, c. 261, § 10, is hereby ORDERED. That a public hearing be given thereon to said companies and to all other parties interested at the office of the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners at 603 Ford Building, 15 South Street, Boston, on Wednesday, the fourth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And it is further ordered that the proposed line for such interconnection will extend into or through the City of Boston and the Towns of Dedham, Westwood, Dover, Norfolk, Sherborn, Framingham and Southborough. It is FURTHER ORDERED, That said companies be required to give notice of the foregoing order upon the Mayor and the City Clerk of the City of Boston and upon the Chairmen of the Selectmen and the Town Clerks of the Towns of Dedham, Westwood, Dover, Norfolk, Sherborn, Framingham and Southborough, respectively, fourteen days at least before the day fixed for said hearing, and by causing a copy thereof to be published in the "Boston Herald and Journal", the "Boston Globe", the "Boston Advertiser", the "Boston Post", the "Christian Science Monitor", the "Dedham-Transcript", the "Natick Bulletin" and the "Framingham News", in each said papers once each week for two successive weeks prior to said time of hearing.

By order of the Board,
R. G. TOBEY, Clerk.

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WANTED—Experienced leather belt salesman. YOUNG, Innerdick Leather Belting Co., 418 W. Grand Ave., Chicago.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

PUBLISHING AT THE
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It is not too general a statement to say that if a literary production possesses sufficient merit to warrant its publication at all, some publisher can be found who is willing to accept the entire expense of its manufacture and marketing. To put it another way (unless the work be some treatise on a technical subject, which must be subsidized from some source in order to make its publication financially possible), the fact that no publisher will accept the manuscript at his own risk should be evidence enough that the author ought to give up his expectations of commercial success from that particular product of his thoughts. Mistakes are sometimes made in publishers' offices as in the stockbrokers', but experience in the long run always wins out over lucky flashes in the pan.

No first-class publishing house will consider the publication of a novel except entirely at its own risk. This is an unwritten law, and for a publisher to depart from it would be unethical. It hurts the chances of acceptance for an author to suggest to the publisher his willingness to assume a part or the whole of the risk.

It is a natural impulse for an unknown writer to be so eager to secure the publication of his work that he is ready to accept any terms or to make any sacrifice to accomplish the fact. Authorship is a universal mania, with which goes an extraordinary degree of overconfidence. Recognizing this, the writer should guard himself with special care from his own vanity.

There are a few publishing houses who make a specialty of issuing volumes on any subject at the author's expense. The degree of legitimacy in their transactions depends entirely upon how far they take advantage of the author's credulity in leading him to expect the sales to reimburse him for the cost of manufacture plus their fee. Frequently the author is willing to make a financial investment in order to see his literary child in print. For such as these, the class of publishing houses referred to are of service and can earn their fee, but the writer fails to recall a single instance where a volume so published became a real success.

THE LIVES OF FOUR
EMINENT VICTORIANS

"Eminent Victorians." By Lytton Strachey. London: Chatto & Windus. 10s. 6d. net.

In the Romanes lecture which he recently delivered, Mr. Asquith touched upon a whole line of Victorian personages who made their mark either in the sphere of action or imagination, while Mr. Strachey in his study of "Eminent Victorians" has confined his attention to four prominent personalities who, as stated by Mr. Asquith, cannot be said "to have contributed anything to the permanent improvement of the literature, art, or science of their time." Yet they were typical expressions of the thought of their period.

In a preface refreshing beyond the usual run of forewords, Mr. Strachey laments the low position into which the art of biography has fallen in England, which has produced neither Fontenelle nor Condorcet, "with their incomparable éloges, compressing into a few shining pages the manifold existence of men." Those who have the good fortune to read Mr. Strachey's studies will feel that in his deliciously witty and penetrating sketches of four Victorians he has proved himself a follower of the best upholders in France of one of the most difficult branches of the art of writing. One is tempted to wonder at first why out of so many prominent personages of the orthodox and middle-class age, the Victorian, he has selected for the pen of his delicate irony and penetrating insight Cardinal Manning, Florence Nightingale, Dr. Arnold, and General Gordon. The reason is partly divulged in the following sentence: "In the lives of an ecclesiastic, an educational authority, a woman of action, and a man of adventure, I have sought to examine and elucidate certain fragments of the truth which took my fancy and lay to my hand." Religious impulse played a powerful part although in a very different way, in the lives of each of the four. They are characteristic illustrations of what Mr. Asquith described as "the paradoxical incongruity between what might be termed the outward and the inward life of the Victorian age," and in his choice Mr. Strachey confesses that he was guided by motives of art rather than by "desire to construct a system or to prove a theory." He may appear to some to have done scant justice to the highest qualities of the Victorians, yet his irony is not unkindly; it is tempered with a wit which enhances the pleasure of reading the volume, in which he has brought into play a searchlight penetrating into the recesses of human foibles and conventional punctilios.

Manning is shown, with an exhilarating lightness of touch, as a man whose inward reality was very different from his "fair outward seemings," who was ever waging war with an unceasing temptation to pursue worldly success, ever "pierced by anxious thoughts" as to the correctness of his motives, tormented by doubts, and unwittingly propelled by an ambition which led captive his religious fervor, always restless but withal indomitable in the face of all obstacles.

The Florence Nightingale whom he presents to the reader is something different from the quiet Lady of the Lamp who figures in the popular imagination. She was even more interesting than the lady of popular conception and her path was not unstrewn with difficulties. The profes-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from illustration in "Eminent Victorians." Reproduced by permission.

Florence Nightingale

sion which appeared to offer scope for her activities was not in high repute in those days, and to her must be assigned the credit for raising it to a height then undreamt of. Her heroism, as her biographer says, was that of that sort "so dear to the compilers of hagiologies"; she installed order where chaos had reigned "not by gentle sweetness and womanly self-abnegation," but "by strict method, by stern discipline, by rigid attention to detail, by ceaseless labor," and when at the end of her labors she was handed the Order of Merit and "dimly recognized that some compliment was being paid her, 'Too kind—too kind,' she murmured; and she was not ironical." Today the Order of the British Empire has been bestowed for less meritorious work.

Dr. Arnold, the provost of Oriel predicted that he would "change the face of education all through the public schools of England," and Mr. Strachey is not sparing of the evils which called aloud for removal. That Arnold should be faced with opposition was to be expected, but the changes which he effected, as his biographer shows, were not quite those which were expected. "Under him, the public school remained, in essentials, a conventional establishment devoted to the teaching of Greek and Latin grammar," but he altered completely the atmosphere of public school life "by introducing morals and religion into his scheme of education," and paradoxically "the earnest enthusiast who strove to make his pupils Christian gentlemen and who governed his school according to the principles of the Old Testament, has proved to be the founder of the worship of athletics and the worship of good form." It is not possible to do justice in a brief notice to Mr. Strachey's handling of his subject; the studies must be read in full and they will amply repay the reader. In that of General Gordon, in whose life "religious tendencies . . . become a fixed and dominating factor" and whose services were recognized by the English authorities with "the reward usually reserved for industrious clerks," Mr. Strachey recounts the part played by Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington in the Khartoum episode with telling brevity and brilliant incisiveness.

FINANCE AND TRADE
UNDER EDWARD III

"Finance and Trade Under Edward III." Edited by George Unwin. Manchester: The University Press. London: Longmans Green & Co. 12s. net.

The editor of this volume, who is Professor of Economic History in the University of Manchester, is responsible for three out of the eight sections of the work, the articles upon "Social Evolution in Medieval London," "London Traders and Their Creditors," and "The Estate of Merchants, 1336-1365," while other aspects of the economic situation during the lengthy period covered by the reign of Edward III are surveyed by graduates of the History School of Manchester University.

The fourteenth century is a period in English history which is of peculiar interest, owing to the remarkable changes which occurred in the social and economic conditions of the country, as well as in its political development. These conditions, which were profoundly modified by the Hundred Years War, which began with brilliant success for the English arms and ended with steadily increasing exhaustion, offer an instructive field to the historical student, and the financial aspects of the period derive their sig-

nificance from the inter-relationship between the fiscal arrangements of the government and the political development of the country. The importance of Edward's commercial policy has been fully dealt with by Archdeacon Cunningham in his work "The Growth of English Industry and Commerce during the Early and Middle Ages"; that it was dictated by ingenuity rather than statecraft, is his more considered view, a view which coincides to some extent with Stubbs', and the studies which appear in the volume under notice go to show that Edward's measures were prompted by a desire to widen his source of supplies rather than by any conscious realization of the value and importance of extended commercial intercourse. The more closely in fact the period is studied, the stronger appears the ground for concluding that Edward's economic policy did not possess the width of scope which has sometimes been attributed to it.

In the opening essay Professor Unwin reconstructs medieval London, the business affairs of which had already assumed considerable complexity by the Thirteenth Century, sketching some of the feudal privileges which still survived, the emergence of the civic community, and the influence of the universities and of the guilds upon the development of these communities which led to the subsequent transformation of city existence. The "Letter Books" of the city of London afford valuable material for a just estimation of the relations between the shopkeepers of London and their creditors and Professor Unwin utilizes them for his instructive sketch of the relations which obtained between them in the Fourteenth Century, while further light is thrown upon the economic situation by the classification of London Citizens which Miss Margaret Curtis gives in her exhaustive study of "The London Lay Subsidy of 1332." The difficulties of estimating the population in the days preceding the establishment in 1377 of the poll tax are increased by the presence of factors between the years 1332 and 1377 which would counteract the ordinary increase of population, but, whatever conclusions may be warranted as to the size of the population in 1332, the roll enables us to form a fairly accurate idea of how wealth was then distributed, and Miss Curtis exercises commendable caution in her generalizations as to the composition of the different crafts. Incidentally she shows that there is reason for thinking that for women to carry on the business of their husbands in Craft Guilds was not so exceptional as Archdeacon Cunningham has considered it to be.

The historical student will find some interesting details in Mr. Ephraim Russell's study of "The Societies of the Bardi and the Peruzzi and their Dealings with Edward III, 1327-1345," and in Mr. Frederic R. Barnes' study of "The Taxation of Wool, 1327-1348." As Mr. Barnes points out, the subject is of importance to a correct understanding of the political development of the period in which the struggle maintained by the Commons against the King for the control of the purse centered round the taxation of wool, and this struggle was the sequel of Edward's prolonged effort to win the French Crown. The necessity of subsidizing his allies, for the accomplishment of which the proceeds of the customs and the old feudal revenues were quite inadequate, imposed upon Edward the necessity of looking in other directions. From the wool trade he perceived a means of supplementing his supplies, and if he was successful in securing the services of the wool merchants for the furtherance of his financial schemes these schemes were

instrumental in widening the breach between the Commons and the exercise of the royal prerogative, in arousing hostility among his own people, and in laying the foundation for the future control by Parliament of all supplies.

In all these essays and in that of Professor Unwin upon "The Estate of Merchants, 1336-1365," considerable new light is thrown upon a highly important period in the history of England's economic and political evolution.

JUDAH'S SCEPTER AND
JOSEPH'S BIRTHRIGHT

"Judah's Scepter and Joseph's Birthright, or The Royal Family and the Many Nations of Israel." By the Rev. J. H. Allen, Grand Rapids, Mich. Boston, Mass.: A. A. Beauchamp. \$1.50.

Thoughtful students of the prophetic Scriptures have always been convinced that the Bible records of the life and experiences of Jacob, especially the circumstances attending the changing of his name to Israel and his "blessing" of his twelve sons, have an importance connected with the history of these latter days which does not appear to the casual or superficial student.

In his volume, "Judah's Scepter and Joseph's Birthright," the Rev. J. H. Allen does not seem to have been impelled by a desire to "interpret" the Scriptures, but rather to trace events and their logical sequences in a way that will open up to the earnest Bible student their deep significance and reveal a golden thread which runs through the material record. The author has seemed largely able to avoid the frequent error of distorting and misplacing both prophecy and supposed fulfillment, past or future, to fit some preconceived idea or to confuse some generally accepted theory. The reader will recognize that the author has a well-defined foundation of which he never loses sight in rearing the structure of Israel from the first Biblical records to the "Israel" of today. It is not the attempt in this volume to prove that specific nations of today are the direct lineal descendants of the lost 10 tribes of Israel that makes this book of interest or value, but rather the consideration of the subject from a metaphysical standpoint. There must always be an "Israel," that is, a race or people whose morality and whose ideals are such that they offer the line of least resistance to the progress and development of the highest human concepts of justice and liberty and the true idea of God. This "Israel," God's chosen people, will vindicate His name and again find comfort today in the promise that "no weapon that is formed against thee (Israel) shall prosper."

Dr. Allen has presented his subject in a logical and forceful manner and in a way that will open up to the progressive Bible student new avenues for research. The world at large greatly needs to have its belief strengthened in the inspiration of the Scriptures and its faith in the truth of Bible prophecies deepened, that it may turn to the inspired pages with a reawakened confidence in the promises of good to all who seek for a saving understanding of its teachings.

Dr. Allen's conclusions in regard to the coming in the present age of the long-expected "Messiah" for which the Christian world has so long looked forward are very interesting and significant when viewed from a standpoint outside of sectarianism.

LIFE IN THE DAYS OF
COLONIAL VIRGINIA

"Colonial Virginia." By Mary Newton Stanard. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$6 net.

Mrs. Stanard finds that the way to get into close touch with the men and women of other times and to form a graphic picture of their everyday life is not through history. History, she says, records only great events and tells only of those who figured prominently in them, and across the space of time these historical people seem doomed to be made of bronze and marble rather than of flesh and blood. For an intimate peep behind the scenes of the past a gossip letter, telling what company the writer had for dinner; a fragment of a diary, giving the neighborhood news; a tailor's or a millinery bill; a will; an inventory; a court record of a lawsuit will do more than volumes of history.

Though many of the early records of Virginia were unfortunately destroyed, Mrs. Stanard has found ample material for her interesting book in Colonial Virginia in still existing county records, in collections of family papers, in files of that quaint newspaper, The Virginia Gazette, and similar sources of information. By a skillful and discriminating use of these documents, she makes the old Virginians very real to her readers. One realizes that doublet and hose and powder and patches do not make so much difference after all; that the fine ladies and gentlemen who posed for Reynolds and lesser lights in attitudes of parade, contented themselves most of the time with less formal attitudines, and that their lives were made up of the same measure of trivialities, of naive pursuits of pleasure and reaching after greater things as are ours of the Twentieth Century, and that realization links them of the past closer to us of the present.

Mrs. Stanard has spared no effort to make her picture a complete one. Chapters on the founders of Virginia and the later emigrants, on houses and household goods, social life, courtship and marriage, dress, education, books and the theater convincingly represent life in Virginia as it was from the foundation of the colony to Revolutionary times. Many fine plates illustrate this exceedingly handsome volume.

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

There are few people probably who do not possess in less or greater degree the nomadic instinct which is the prominent instinct of the gentleman of the road commonly known as the tramp. It is all a question of degree, and for one professional vagabond there must be hundreds if not thousands of amateurs who indulge in the pleasures of fair weather tramping. In the earlier days of the war a certain commanding officer of a battery was much struck by the alertness and general ingenuity of one of his men of the new army. Curious to know what his trade or profession had been before he joined up, he asked the man what his previous career had been. The reply was "A professional tramp, sir!" This man would have interested that poetic wayfarer and super-tramp, W. H. Davies, and E. V. Lucas, the cultured wanderer along the open road. It was the tramp's temperament which made the restriction of the four walls of the dwelling house unbearable to Harry Richmond and the pleasure so correspondingly great of being "plunged among dark green leaves, smelling wood-smoke at night, at morning waking up, and the world alight, and you standing high and marking the hills where you will see the next morning and the next, morning after morning." And when the call of the spring insists how many of us are Harry Richmonds!

Consciously or unconsciously the prevailing motive with the wanderer and the nomad is the desire to set himself free from the irksome trammels of convention. His motives, like most human motives, no doubt are mixed, and his temperament is one which yearns not only for freedom and sometimes, perhaps, license, but one which longs for more constant and varied intercourse with nature than the restrictions of town life can offer him. The professional vagrant of intelligence will almost assuredly be a close observer of the nature which attracts him, and he will know exactly where to look for the supply of the needs of each varying mood of the day or hour. With the pleasures of human intercourse he is able at will to combine the unending delight of the hedgerow in the spring and of the downs in halcyon days of summer. The professional tramp would not yield to the professed poet in the ardor of his love for earth and sky and sea in their ever-varying aspects. Every countryman at times has found exhilaration in getting a good drenching in the rain and in battling with the wind, but has anyone ever met a townsman who enjoys either wet or wind in the dreary wastes of a large town?

Tramping the countryside has been a favorite pastime with many an author. To George Meredith the boisterous blowing of a southwest wind in February made that month "as good as any spring," and was it not in one of his latest poems that he wrote of nature—

Once I was part of the music I heard
On the boughs or sweet between earth
and sky.
For the joy of beating of wings on high
My heart shot into the breast of the bird.

He was the great talker in that Society of "Sunday Tramps" which Edward Thomas has recalled in "A Literary Pilgrim in England," a society of literary men of whom Leslie Stephen was the entrepreneur, who personally conducted the weekly walks which combined the enjoyment of beautiful scenery with the discussion of men and affairs. Stephen prided himself upon his skill "in devising judicious geographical combinations, and especially of contriving admirable short cuts." In fact, he plumed himself upon being an expert vagabond. Whilst he undertook the part of manager, Meredith seems to have appropriated that of entertainer, for Mr. Thomas quotes Comyns Carr as saying that Meredith sometimes occupied the ground with "a purely inventive biography of some one of our common friends; passing in rather burlesque rhapsody from incident to incident of a purely hypothetical career, but always preserving in the most extravagant of his fancies a proper relevancy to the character he was seeking to exhibit."

Tramping the countryside we choose our paths as carefully as we select, or should select, our literature, and there never was a period when the need for cheerful literature was so pressing. This need, no doubt, has been supplied in the case of many readers by Stephen Leacock's works, the demand for which attests the pressure of its call. However delightful the associations connected with a well-thumbed volume or an oft-trodden path, every one of us is ready at times, with the eagerness of a child contemplating the arrival of a new toy, to welcome the possibilities which lie hidden in a new venture. This longing need imply no slur upon old acquaintanceships or even upon old friendships. The new and inexperienced must always have attraction. In literature, as in other activities, we may ask advice but we seldom follow it and we enjoy our individual experiences — or regret them. We may be enticed along the wrong path, misled by the glowing descriptions of an ardent admirer who perceives a vision of beauty that lies unrevealed to us, yet, however great our disappointment, hope ever bids us look forward to the newest novelty from Pandora's box of surprises. The fact that our expectations have been falsified so often in the past never takes away the keen edge of anticipation. So it is that fresh ventures in literature, like explorations of the countryside, are always welcome, and may "New Paths" have a successful and prolonged run in the open. "New Paths," its beguiling assurance the public, is neither a magazine, nor an anthology, nor even "a manifesto of any particular group" as might be supposed from the announcement that the bond between the 48 contributors is their "modernism," whatever that term actually includes. Nevertheless may "New Paths" lead up to new hilltops and may this annual, for that is what the publication is, achieve the standard its promoters profess to aim at.

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A SOLDIER'S TRIBUTE
TO ROBERT E. LEE

"The Soul of Lee." By one of his soldiers, Randolph H. McKim. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50 net.

In the preface to his biography, Mr. McKim says that he believes that just now, when America has entered the greatest struggle for liberty and democracy the world has ever known, "a study of the life and character of Lee cannot but be an inspiration." "The Soul of Lee" is a tribute, not unlike that written ten years ago by Thomas Nelson Page, to the pure motive and selfless integrity of Lee, the man and the general, but it is also, largely, a tribute to the whole army of the Confederacy and, between the lines, from the preface to the appendix, there runs the unwritten word—vindication. Mr. McKim's book attempts not only a vindication of Lee's position during the Civil War, but of the position of his army also; and, because he has so painstakingly sought out every extenuating circumstance in defense of his position, he has missed something of that spontaneity which is the sole saving grace of the "popular biography."

One chapter, "Glimpses of Lee's Army," does, however, actually "come to life." There is a passing flash of blue-gray uniforms and high courage, and for the moment one sees clearly the bright face of the leader of the farm-moving line, and hears an echo of the old marching song, "Gay and Happy."

So let the wide world wag as it will, We'll be gay and happy still.

This one reminiscent chapter reveals more of what Mr. McKim has tried to reveal than everything else in his book.

LITERARY NOTES

The wasteful methods associated with production in Great Britain, a country which by no means stands alone in this direction, and the potentialities for vastly increased production through the introduction of better methods and systematic organization, have proved a fertile theme for some time past for the pen of the academic reformer, who more often than not regards the state as the Deus ex Machina for the establishment of a re-organized world. Thus it is with "Jason" in "Past and Future," published by Chatto & Windus, and "Jason" seems to have nothing more original to propound than a reversion to the past, ignoring the complete difference in the present conditions. State interference with commerce and industry during abnormal times may have been the best temporary solution of a difficult problem, but its waste-fulness will not help to commend it for permanent adoption.

The Comité du Livre announces the forthcoming publication of a new French Year-Book, which will include information of interest bearing upon the art and literature, as well as upon the commerce, of France. The work is edited by the Marquis de Dampierre.

The recent sale of Lord Vernon's library, which included a Block Book purchased for £400 on the first day of the sale, was remarkable for the large total realized—£20,201 10s. 0d. during the three days of the sale. The Block Book is to find a permanent home in the Victoria and Albert Museum. A copy of the First Folio, 1623, was sold for £2100, and one of the third realized £470. Some Shakespeare quartos also fetched large prices; among them, "Romeo and Juliet," 1579, £830; "King Lear," 1608, £400; "Merchant of Venice," 1600, £310; and "Henry V.," 1608, £280. A copy of the "Henry V." quarto, 1639, went for £165.

Messrs. Constable have in the press a new work from the pen of the Egyptologist, Prof. Flinders Petrie, entitled, "Eastern Exploration: Past and Future." In which he pleads strenuously for a greater care of the historical places in Egypt and Mesopotamia. They also announce a new series of volumes on "Staple Trades and Industries," the aim of which is to enable people to distinguish between goods produced within the British Empire and those coming from other countries. Gordon D. Knox is the editor.

Chatto & Windus announce an English translation by G. Whitworth of the Flemish epic, "The Legend of Tyl Ulenspiegel," from the old French edition of Charles de Coster.

The Clarendon Press has in preparation "The Oxford History of India," in which Vincent Smith narrates the history of the country from early days down to the year 1911.

Under the title, "The Six-Hour Day and Other Industrial Questions," Messrs. Allen & Unwin are issuing Lord Leverhulme's various addresses on industrial topics. Lord Haldane contributes an introduction.

The Cambridge University Press has now issued Arthur Tilley's comprehensive work, "The Dawn of the French Renaissance," in which he records the beginning of a new spirit in France. His aim, as he says, has been to collect "data to speak for themselves" as to the origins of the rebirth of literature and art in France, a rebirth which, notwithstanding new external influences, retained many native traditions.

WAR SPEECHES OF
MR. Lloyd GEORGE

"The Great Crusade." By the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, M. P. Arranged by F. L. Stevenson, C. E. B. A. (London). New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.50 net.

At the moment when, four years ago, the defense of democracy lay squarely on British shoulders, there was some doubt as to how the nation would handle its formidable task. Mr. Lloyd George had barely begun his work of voicing the social revolution; his vigorous methods of "demolishing" the dukes were producing their full and disturbing effect in an atmosphere which was further ruffled by threatened strife in Ireland. Altogether then, the "Road-Block of Europe" might well have considered that nothing less than a miracle could halt Britain's revolution sufficiently to unite all classes in opposing his stampede over Belgium and France. A working compromise enabling British labor to consent to be mobilized en masse into a machine equal in power to the Prussian Juggernaut seemed out of the question, where political prejudices were powerful and accentuated.

But Mr. Lloyd George came to see the necessity for the compromise and to realize how the courage, tenacity and eloquence which had made him so effective an agent of the revolution, might help to persuade labor to adopt the same attitude if the non-labor elements could quench the memory of former treatment at his hands so far as to allow him the needed opportunity.

The outcome was that Mr. Lloyd George having been given the opportunity, and having become Minister of Munitions with the Northcliffe Press and other powerful Unionist forces at his back, has been able to postpone the revolution and effect the compromise in a manner that Potsdam has never been able satisfactorily to explain.

This period is covered by an earlier volume of speeches illustrating the dramatic intensity with which the Minister poured forth his warnings upon the nation, when a full and immediate realization of the whole danger was imperative.

The new collection, appropriately entitled "The Great Crusade," takes up the story where the Minister of Munitions had so far justified the two-fold confidence placed in him as to be the choice of all classes for Prime Minister on the fall of Mr. Asquith's ministry in 1916.

It is a striking commentary on the work of consolidation amongst the Allies, which Mr. Lloyd George had always advocated and was now in a position to further, and which was accomplished, in face of the insular prejudices of many of his fellow countrymen against placing British forces under foreign generals, with the effective moral support of President Wilson.

The speeches in this volume are no longer the flamboyant tirades of the pro-Boer, or of the hero of the House of Lords débacle, or of the budget of 1909; they are the responsible utterances of a statesman who, while playing a great national and international game, has adopted a frankness toward the people which opened a new era for British statesmanship.

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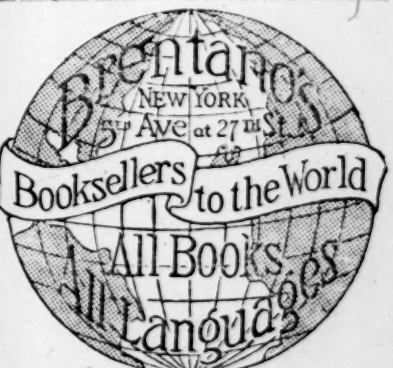
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THE HOME FORUM

"Never Off Guard"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IF MEN could always know the precise nature of the evil which assumes power to tempt or to attack them, and if they could know the exact moment in which evil would spring into activity, the temptation or the attack might, by a right preparation, be rendered harmless. "If the goodman of the house had known in what watch the thief would come," Jesus said, "he would have watched, and would not have suffered his house to be broken up." It is, however, not the nature of evil to work in the open or to announce its real intent. Evil's characteristic is rather to hide its true nature and to operate under cover. It cannot work in the light, and can therefore never touch or harm aught that abides in the light.

The belief in evil would claim to destroy all that reflects Spirit, Life, and light; but, although it perpetually attempts this destruction, it as surely constantly misses its mark and succeeds in disturbing only that which is material. Unless, that is to say, there is some element of materiality held in thought, some latent responsiveness to evil, there is nothing that can be disturbed, by evil; for it is materiality through which evil works and materiality upon which it preys. A man's protection from temptation and harm is, therefore, exactly proportionable to his liberation from materiality. It is for this reason, doubtless, that Mrs. Eddy writes on page 234 of Science and Health, "We should become more familiar with good than with evil, and guard against false beliefs as watchfully as we bar our doors against the approach of thieves and murderers."

It is evident, then, that the false belief that evil is as real as good, that matter is as actual as the spiritual idea, is the one foe to be guarded against; and the one thing to be guarded as the priceless possession is the realization that God is man's immortal Principle. Unless the distinction between the real and the unreal is clearly established in thought, a man has no defense against the at-

tacks of evil; his attempts at protection are based upon his fear of evil and his doubt of the omnipotence of good. A man thus in subjection to evil belief is living in the senses and not in Soul, and any guarding he may undertake against the encroachments of evil, against sin, disease, and death, is of little avail, for the reason that he is thinking and working on the side of the materiality whose attacks he fears. Unless, indeed, a man has some understanding of the spiritual idea, of the nothingness of matter and the allness of God, he has nothing real to guard, for he has allied himself, although perhaps unconsciously, with the would-be destroyer of the spiritual idea; and materiality furnishes no inspiration to watch against materiality. There is only the hopeless and helpless struggle to preserve a false sense of life in matter.

Let a man begin, however, to acknowledge the supremacy of good, let him base his thought upon the scientific fact of man's spiritual nature and likeness to God, let him strive, day by day, to rid himself of all inclination toward materiality, toward self-gratification and ease in the senses, then when that man is assailed by temptation or threatened by danger, he is sure of his deliverance and protection, because he is working on the side of Principle. Obedience to Principle becomes his sure defense against surprise attacks of evil, against drowsy acquiescence to false security, becomes his perfect protection in the face of an attack of falsely styled material force. Obedience to Truth in single thoughts leads eventually to the full consciousness of spiritual supremacy. "Obeying the divine Principle which you profess to understand and love," Mrs. Eddy writes on pages 116 and 117 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "demonstrates Truth. Never absent from your post, never off guard, never ill-humored, never unready to work for God,—is obedience; being faithful over a few things." If in one instance obedience be lacking, you lose the scientific rule

and its reward; namely, to be made ruler over many things."

The night of struggle in the garden of Gethsemane revealed the vast difference that lay between Jesus' spiritual guard over his realization of Life, Truth, and Love, and the disciples' stupefaction, a stupefaction induced by their materiality. Jesus gave his disciples the opportunity to learn with him, in that hour, the deathless reality of Life, the omnipotence of good and the consequent impotence of evil. When he found them sleeping instead of being on guard against the culminating hatred of Truth, he said, "What, could ye not watch with me one hour? Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation: the spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak." Referring to the struggle in Gethsemane, and the disciples' obedience to materiality, Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 48 of Science and Health, "Could they not watch with him who, waiting and struggling in voiceless agony, held uncomplaining guard over a world? There was no response to that human yearning, and so Jesus turned forever away from earth to heaven, from sense to Soul."

This turning away from sense to Soul, this understanding of man's inseparability from God, is that which the disciples might have learned in one night of faithful watching on the side of Principle, with Jesus the Christ. They had eventually to learn it by traversing the whole field of struggle against the material senses to which they, in that fateful sleep, had submitted. "During his night of gloom and glory in the garden," Mrs. Eddy says in a paragraph beginning on page 47 (ibid.), "Jesus realized the utter error of a belief in any possible material intelligence." The nothingness of the carnal mind was the lesson which Jesus came to teach mankind, together with the correlative truth that God is the only Mind. Perpetual alertness in guarding the spiritual idea, differentiating between the supposed life in matter and man's real existence in Spirit, is the watch which delivers mankind from either the pleased or the pained lethargy of the senses and from all the evil effects of material belief. This is the great enterprise to which Jesus the Christ called all men when he said, "What I say unto you I say unto all, Watch."

Smoke

Pouring up from that office-building's chimney against the blue, . . . Up and out into the sun that lights them and wind that shreds them away.

Blinding white, dove-gray, Acrobatic masses of smoke are swirling and tumbling and trailing And dancing over the roofs to the sky of a vivid autumn day.

Black smoke is a terror and wonder, And smoke that is purple like thunder.

And smoke over foundries at night Wears a weird volcanic light. The smoke of a city fire glows Like the palpitant heart of a rose.

Opal is smoke at evening, when roofs are the snows. But from the smoke forms might be sculptured great symbols of joy and peace.

They bulge forth to the sun like clouds, as white as the speckless fleece

Of that one dazzling cloud in the delicate blue of the dome, Shaped like a fairy alp fringed with a spectral foam. . . .

Surf of the sky they seem in their bright release.

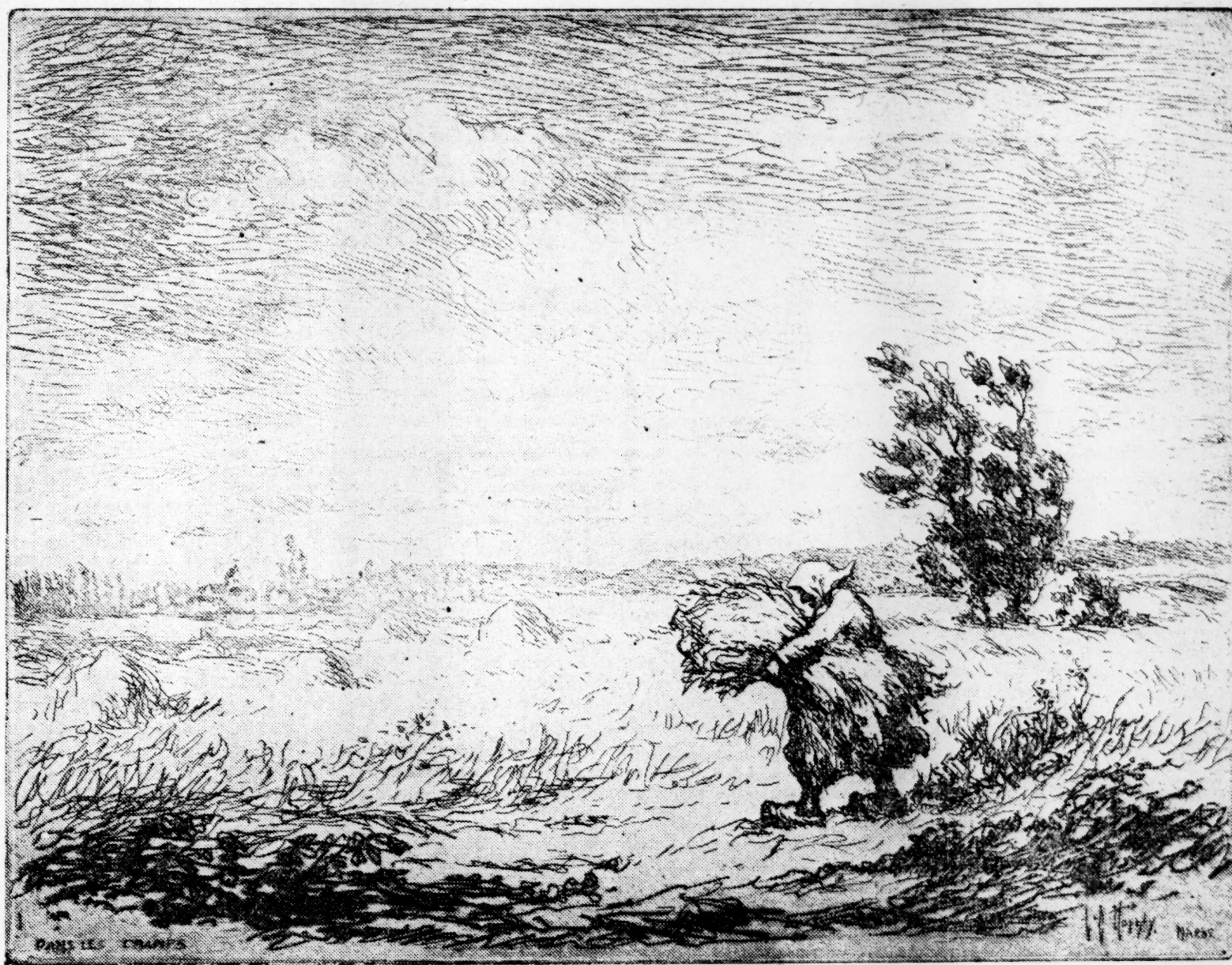
—William Rose Benet.

The Novel in Ancient Egypt

The novel has existed in one shape or another, from the earliest period of which history has preserved the record. By the novel I mean fictitious narrative in prose or verse; and when the art of writing was still unknown, the spoken word took the place of the written. Bards, rhapsodists, scalds, troubadours, ballad singers, improvisatori have at different times ministered, and, in part, do yet minister, to this innate craving for fiction among the classes which are never reached by literature in the strictest sense. Whether there have been found cuneiform novels on the sun-baked bricks of Babylon and Nineveh I do not know; but the fragments of mythological poems which have been discovered suffice to show that the cuneiform equivalent for a novelist was not wanting. As for the Egyptians, their ingeniously elaborate style of writing must have been a sad restraint upon the hieroglyphic novelist when he was inclined to be prolific; and that may be one of the reasons why no hieroglyphic novels have been unearthed in temples or pyramids. The king had apparently (if we may judge by the extravagant fictions concerning himself and his deeds which he inscribed upon the public monuments) a monopoly on novel writing, as on everything else that was pleasant and profitable. The priests worked out his plots in prose and verse, and supplied heroic embellishments ad libitum.—H. H. Boyesen.

The New Order

Be not afraid. The new order crystallizes only as the old is dissolved; and no sooner is the old unity of orders and authorities effectually dissolved than the reconstructive affinities of a new and better unity begin to appear in the solution.—Bushnell



From the etching by Lester G. Housley, reproduced by courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston

In the Fields of the Marne

"I am sure that you or for that matter any other American, never heard of Huiri. Yet it is a little hamlet less than thirty miles from Paris. It is in that district between Paris and Meaux, little known to the ordinary traveler. It consists of less than a dozen rude farmhouses, less than five miles, as the bird flies, from Meaux, which, with a fair cathedral, and a beautiful chestnut-shaded promenade on the banks of the Marne, spanned just there by lines of old mills whose water wheels churn the river into foaming eddies, has never been popular with excursionists." Mildred Aldrich wrote in 1914, in "A Hilltop on the Marne," describing her new home.

"The house stands in a small garden, separated from the road by an old gnarled hedge of hazel. It is almost on the crest of the hill on the south bank of the Marne—the hill that is the watershed between the Marne and the Grand Morin. Just here the Marne makes a wonderful loop, and is

only fifteen minutes' walk away from my gate, down the hill to the north.

"From the lawn, on the north side of the house, I command a panorama which I have rarely seen equaled. . . . In the west the new part of Esbly climbs to the hill, and from there to a hill at the northeast I have a wide view of the valley of the Marne, backed by a low line of hills which is the watershed between the Marne and the Aisne. Low down in the valley, at the northwest, lies Ile de Villenoy, like a toy town, where the big bridge spans the Marne to carry the railroad into Meaux. On the horizon line to the west the tall chimneys of Claye send lines of smoke into the air. In the foreground to the north, at the foot of the hill, are the roofs of two little hamlets—Joncheroy and Voisins—and beyond them the trees that border the canal.

"On the other side of the Marne the undulating hill, with its wide stretch of fields, is dotted with little villages

that peep out of the trees or are silhouetted against the sky line—Vignely, Trilbardou, Penchard, Monthyon, Neufmortier, Chauconin, and in the foreground to the north, in the valley, just halfway between me and Meaux, lies Mareuil-on-the-Marne, with its red roofs, gray walls and church spire. With a glass I can find where Chambry and Bary are, on the slope behind Meaux, even if the trees conceal them."

"This is a rolling country of grain fields, orchards, masses of black-currant bushes, vegetable plots—it is a great sugar-beet country—and asparagus beds; for the Department of the Seine et Marne is one of the most productive in France, and every inch under cultivation. It is what the French call un pays riant, and I assure you, it does more than smile these lovely June mornings. I am up every morning almost as soon as the sun, and I slip my feet into sabots, wrap myself in a big cloak, and run

right on to the lawn to make sure that the panorama has not disappeared in the night. There always lie—too good almost to be true—miles and miles of laughing country, little white towns just smiling in the early light, a thin strip of river here and there, dimpling and dancing, stretches of fields of all colors—all so peaceful and so gay, and so 'chummy' that it gladdens the opening day, and makes me rejoice to have lived to see it. I never weary of it. It changes every hour, and I never can decide at which hour it is loveliest."

Wagner's "Meistersinger"

In his autobiography, Wagner relates how he had determined on the composition of the "Meistersinger," and left Venice for Vienna by the overland route. "It was during this journey that the music of the 'Meistersinger' first dawned on my mind, in which I still retained the libretto as I had originally conceived it. With the utmost distinctness I at once composed the principal part of the overture in C major.

"Under the influence of these last impressions, I arrived in Vienna in a very cheerful frame of mind. I at once announced my return to Cornelius by sending him a small Venetian gondola, which I had bought for him in Venice, and to which I added a canzona written with nonsensical Italian words.

The communication of my plan for the immediate composition of the 'Meistersinger' made him almost frantic with delight, and until my departure from Vienna he remained in a state of delirious excitement. "I urged my friend to procure me material for mastering the subject of the 'Meistersinger.' My first idea was to make a thorough study of Grimm's controversy on the 'Song of the Meis-

tersinger'; and the next question was how to get hold of old Wagenseil's 'Nuremberg Chronicle.' Cornelius accompanied me to the Imperial Library but in order to obtain a loan of this book, which we were fortunate enough to find, my friend was obliged to visit Baron Münch-Bellinzhausen (Halm), a visit which he described to me as very disagreeable. I remained at my hotel, eagerly making extracts of portions of the 'Chronicle,' which to the astonishment of the ignorant I appropriated for my libretto."

Wagner moved to Paris and the libretto daily increased. "Thus through the whole month of January I continued working on the 'Meistersinger' libretto, and completed it in exactly thirty days. The melody for the fragment of Sachs' poem on the Reformation, with which I make my characters in the last act greet their beloved master, occurred to me on the way to the Taverne Anglaise, whilst strolling through the galleries of the Palais Royal. There I found Truinet already waiting for me, and asked him to give me a scrap of paper and a pencil to jot down my melody, which I quietly hummed over to him at the time. I

usually accompanied him and his father along the boulevards to his flat in the Faubourg St. Honoré, and on that evening he could do nothing but exclaim, 'Mais, quelle gaité d'esprit, cher maître!'

On visiting the Countess of Pourtales, Wagner related what he was doing, and "she kindly expressed a great wish to hear me read it, and invited me to spend an evening with her. She was the first person to whom I had the opportunity of reading my now completed work, and it made such a lively impression upon us both, that we were many times compelled to burst out into fits of hearty laughter."

Settled later at Mayence, but being disinclined for work, Wagner offered to visit the Grand Duke of Baden, and to give him a reading of the "Meistersinger." "The Grand Duke replied by a very kind telegram signed by himself, in response to which I went to Karlsruhe on the 7th March and read my manuscript to him and his wife. A drawing-room had been specially selected for this reading, in which hung a great historical picture by my old friend Pecht, portraying Goethe as a young man reading the first fragments of his 'Faust' before the Grand Duke's ancestors. My work received very kind attention, and at the conclusion of the reading I was exceedingly pleased to hear the Grand Duchess recommend me particularly to find a suitable musical setting for the excellent part of Posner, which was a friendly admission of regret that a citizen should be more zealous in the interests of art than many a prince."

"The fair season of the year was now approaching," he says on his being once more settled at Mayence, "and I was once more seized with a desire for work. As from the balcony of my flat, in a sunset of great splendor, I gazed upon the magnificent spectacle of 'Golden' Mayence, with the majestic Rhine pouring along its outskirts in a glory of light, the prelude to my 'Meistersinger' again suddenly made its presence closely and distinctly felt. . . . Once before had I seen it rise before me out of a lake of sorrow, like some distant mirage. I proceeded to write down the prelude exactly as it appears today in the score, that is, containing the clear outlines of the leading themes of the whole drama. I proceeded at once to continue the composition, intending to allow the remaining scenes to follow in due succession."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Tragi-Comedy of Herr Thyssen

AT A moment when every conceivable thing that can be imagined is being done to enable Germany to escape the penalty of first provoking the war, and then fighting it with an utter disregard for the law of nations or the dictates of humanity, it is doubtful if too much can be said of the nature of the original offense. Pacifists and pacifist Socialists all round the world seem, for reasons not at all unfathomable, to have thrown their ægis over the modern Attila, and to be engaged in endeavoring to prove that Germany's entrance into the war was due quite as much to allied diplomacy as to the teachings of kultur. Men like Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in England, have preached this doctrine from a hundred platforms, and have left the world very little to choose between Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and Lord Grey, between General von Moltke and Monsieur Poincaré, or between the Kaiser and the Tzar. It is probably very little use appealing to the political bitterness and the mental perversity which has produced this point of view. But it is perfectly worth while to disclose to the public some of the things which seem to make no impression on the defeatist elements in the allied and neutral countries. In such an effort it may be necessary to refer not to new discoveries but to ascertained facts; and it is certainly wiser to call as witnesses the spokesmen of Central Europe, rather than those of the allied nations. Now of all the Daniels that have come to judgment in this way, there is not one who has exposed the iniquities of kultur with greater, even if unconscious, thoroughness than Herr August Thyssen, the Iron King of Germany.

In order, however, to understand something of Herr Thyssen's revelations, it is necessary to know something of Herr Thyssen himself. Herr Thyssen, be it said then, is a man whom it is common to call the captain-general of industrial Germany. What Alfred Ballin has done for its merchant fleet, what Arthur von Gwinner has done for its finances, what Emil Rathenau has done for its engineering, that, and all of that, August Thyssen has done for its steel, iron, and coal trade. Half a century ago Herr Thyssen built, with a capital of 24,000 marks, a single rolling mill. Today, the Rhenish-Westphalian Steel Syndicate, and the Rhenish Coal Syndicate cover the world with their wharves and their shipping, their mines, their warehouses, and their iron works. Herr Thyssen, in short, in the days previous to the war, had taken hostages from Germany's enemies in the present war. From Caen, in Normandy, his ships embarked the products of the Westphalian mines and rolling mills, and the castings from his furnaces at Montigny in conquered Lorraine, for all parts of the world. At Nikolaieff, on the Black Sea, were his docks and warehouses. In Brazil, in one hemisphere, and in India, in the other, were the wharves and the docks to which his own ships brought the exports from far off Germany. On the very eve of the war he had even laid his hand upon coal mines in England. In doing all this he was, of course, playing a great game which he enjoyed, for he had taken as his motto the words, "If I rest, I rust." But behind all this he had another great design. He was one of the millionaire international traders and financiers, all of whom intended to make a new industrial heaven and earth in which the worker would obey the foreman as the private obeys the sergeant; whilst among those members of this international bund who were Germans there was the further intention of hoisting the black, white, and red flag over a modern empire which was to reduce that of Alexander or of Genghis Khan, of Suliman or of Akbar, of Philip or of Napoleon to insignificance, and whose riches were hopelessly to outrival those of Sardis, of Moorsheadabad, or even the fabled wealth of Aladdin's cave.

It might have been imagined that such success as he had achieved would have been enough for Herr Thyssen. But, as President Wilson pointed out, in a famous speech, the legitimate triumphs of Germany in the fields of commerce, of natural science, and of empire, were not enough. The morality of the whole nation had been so debauched by the teachings of kultur that it was open to any proposal, no matter how villainous. Such a proposal was now made, on Herr Thyssen's own showing, to himself, and made, no less than two years before the war broke out, by the Kaiser himself. In the year 1912 the Hohenzollerns, having come to the conclusion that a continuation of peace would be fatal to the military machine, determined to embark on a great war of conquest. In order to be successful in this, however, it was necessary that they should have the whole-hearted cooperation of the commercial community. In consequence of this a series of conferences was held between the Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, and the great captains of commerce and finance. Amongst the first to be approached was necessarily the Iron King, with the result that an offer of 30,000 acres in Australia, and a loan from the Deutsche Bank of 3,000,000 marks, at 3 per cent, to enable him to develop this Australian property, was made to Herr Thyssen. At the same time, Herr Thyssen cynically explains, a syndicate of twelve great firms was formed for the exploitation of Canada. The capital of this syndicate was fixed at 400,000,000 marks, half of which was to be found by the German Government. In addition to this, great promises were made which were to take effect upon the conquest of England. The promoters of the Baghdad Railway had been given the choicest estates along the line, with the result that travelers to this day have their attention attracted by the mansions which have already grown up between the Bosphorus and the Cilician Gates, and between these and the capital of Haroun-al-Raschid. In England these mansions had been built for the German super-man centuries ago. There were Chatsworth and Longleat, Badminton

and Knowle, all waiting for German princes, viceroys, and field marshals.

When this idea was first put to Herr Thyssen, he felt somewhat doubtful as to the soundness of the speculation. In other words he, from the very first, doubted the security. He allowed himself, however, to be persuaded against his will at one of the select gatherings, held in 1912 and 1913, to listen to the Kaiser himself pouring out in the most "flowery" language the schemes of the German High Command for the new empire. Over the prospect of the conquest of India, the Kaiser, according to Herr Thyssen, was peculiarly enthusiastic:

"India," he exclaimed, "is occupied by the British. It is in a way governed by the British, but it is by no means completely governed by them. We shall not merely occupy India. We shall conquer it, and the vast revenues that the British allow to be taken by the Indian Princes will, after our conquest, flow in a golden stream into the Fatherland. In all the richest lands of the earth the German flag shall fly over every other flag. I am making you no promises that cannot be redeemed, and they shall be redeemed if you are now prepared to make the sacrifices which are necessary to secure the position that our country must and shall occupy in the world. He who refuses to help is a traitor to the Fatherland; he who helps willingly and generously will have this rich reward."

So, at the voice of the tempter, Herr August exchanged the doubting spirit of Thomas for the avarice of Kasim Baba.

Unfortunately for Herr Thyssen, this was not the end of it. The victory of the whole earth was to have been won in December, 1915. But in December, 1916, the Chancellor began to have a new series of interviews with the shareholders in Germany's "place in the sun." Guarantees were asked from seventy-five of the leading business men for 4,000,000,000 marks for the next war loan. Herr Thyssen had been put down for 4,000,000 marks, or considerably more than that promised little advance from the Deutsche Bank. When he explained that he must decline the honor, he was favored with a private visit from Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's private secretary, who explained to him that if he failed to subscribe, he would lose his war office contracts. The indignant Herr August, who had been willing to subscribe to the world lottery in which he was to gain that Australian estate, had the temerity to describe the demand of the Chancellor for a subscription to the new war loan, under threat of something worse, as "blackmail." As a result he lost not only his contracts but the greater part of his business, which was taken over from him, he complains, at a figure that meant confiscation. Thus, as Mr. Robert Burns says,

"The best laid schemes o' mice and men,
Gang aft a-gley."

In short, that little investment in Australian land seems to have upset one of the greatest businesses in the world. Or was it the resistance of a Belgian general, in an antiquated fort at Liège, or a British general rallying an exhausted regiment by beating a child's drum, round the grand square in Namur? The moral of the story, anyway, is none of those things. It is that the effect of kultur on the human consciousness is not to horrify the abused victim with its immorality, but to infuriate him by its failure to make good.

The President and Coal Production

BASING his conclusions, no doubt, upon reports submitted by the Fuel Administration, President Wilson has issued a proclamation declaring that the existing scarcity of coal is creating a grave danger, "in fact, the most serious which confronts us," and appealing to the operators and miners to make a supreme effort in production. Without an adequate supply of fuel, the President says, "our war program will be retarded; the effectiveness of our fighting forces in France will be lessened; the lives of our soldiers will be unnecessarily endangered and their hardships increased, and there will be much suffering in many homes throughout the country during the coming winter."

Nobody will undertake to dispute these points. Coal is one of the very first essentials to the winning of the war. This fact should have been ground into the consciousness of the people engaged in the production and distribution of coal, and especially into the consciousness of those appointed to see that the supply of coal was sufficient and its distribution adequate months ago.

Last winter the nation barely escaped a coal famine. The people did not, indeed, escape the discomfort, inconvenience and profiteering resulting from a threatened coal famine. As soon as the winter demand was over, extraordinary measures should have been taken at once to have prevented a recurrence of the shortage. Emergency production, distribution and storage of the present year's supply could have been begun, should have been begun, last February, at the latest. Throughout the spring and summer the Fuel Commission, instead of putting on the utmost pressure, apparently contented itself with issuing warnings of shortage to consumers who had had more than enough of warnings last winter, and who were looking to the commission for nothing but coal next winter.

The President has now been informed that the threatened great shortage in coal is due to a shortage of labor. The Operators Association, simultaneously with the issuance of the proclamation, admits that there is a shortage, and lays it to the failure to procure labor to increase the output. The association does not, however, say that there is a shortage of workers. It could not very well have said that, for the National Coal Association was already on record as saying that the difficulty did not lie in a shortage of coal miners, but in the cutting down, by drink, of their hours of production. The operators of the great bituminous coal fields, whose problem in this respect is shared by the anthracite operators, have made it very clear to President and people that there is a way out of the difficulty at the mines, and only one way. The President says that he is well aware of the depletion of the ranks of labor in the mines, and believes that this handicap can be overcome, and sufficient coal mined in spite of it, "if every one connected with the industry, from the highest official to the youngest boy, will give his best work each day for the full number of work hours." The coal operators are in agreement with him here, but there is another question involved, that of get-

ting the best work out of the miners while the sale of liquor is permitted among them, to the impairment of their working capacity. The association statement contains these words:

A definite program for increased coal production placed formally before the United States Fuel Administration as the best thought of the industry carries with it the recommendation that nation-wide prohibition be put into effect at once.

The President, in his proclamation, says:

The miners should report for work every day, unless prevented by unavoidable causes, and should not only stay in the mines the full time, but also see to it that they get out more coal than ever before.

As if anticipating this, the National Coal Association, in its statement, said:

In the opinion of a representative committee of operators, which comprises in its membership delegates from virtually every large coal-producing field in the nation, the country cannot have both booze and sufficient coal this winter.

The President, in his proclamation, says:

A great task is to be performed. The operators and their staffs alone cannot do it nor can the mine workers alone do it; both parties working hand in hand with a grim determination to rid the country of its greatest obstacle in winning the war, can do it.

If the greatest obstacle to the winning of the war by the country is an insufficient supply of coal, then anything that stands in the way of this supply is the first thing to be removed. Hear the operators again:

Nor can the country keep booze in the mining sections and have enough coal later on. The liquor traffic is curtailing coal production, and the time has come to eliminate it, if there is to be the substantial increase in coal output the war program demands.

The President has it in his power to remove the main hindrance to ample coal production by a stroke of his pen. He says that neither the operators nor the miners, taken separately, can solve the problem; but that they can solve it by working together. But the coal operators, who are better judges of the situation than Dr. Garfield or any of Dr. Garfield's associates on the Fuel Commission, tell the Chief Magistrate plainly that there is another thing to be done, and the most important thing of all.

Why not do this needful thing, and do it quickly?

The American Banquet

IT is characteristic of English-speaking people everywhere that when they wish to express their appreciation of some public service rendered, they do it by giving the person who performed the service, or the person representative of those who performed the service, a breakfast, a luncheon, a dinner, or a banquet. The custom prevails, to some degree, in other than English-speaking countries. It is honored by observance in the United Kingdom and in all the British possessions. In Canada and in the United States, and in non-contiguous and insular United States, it is something more than a custom, so far as the banquet is concerned; it is a habit.

Outside of that part of North America above the Rio Grande and south of the Arctic Circle, banquets are given rarely and then only to mark some highly distinctive occasion. Dinners, luncheons and breakfasts, and especially breakfasts, are, of course, different. Even when they are international, ministerial, cabinet or diplomatic, they are usually ultra-exclusive. One who is not anybody in particular, but just somebody in general, may now and then slip in, or be slipped in, to the banquet, and even into a seat at the head table. Banquets in Europe are usually given either at public or at private, but seldom at individual, expense. One is invited and has only to accept. Here is where the real point of difference between the European and American banquet is found. In the United States and Canada when one is invited to a banquet the invitation card tells him frankly how much it will cost him to sit for part of the evening in front of his plate, and for the other, and greater part, facing the toastmaster and the speakers whom the toastmaster cleverly and humorously introduces.

Back in the middle nineties of the last century times were anything but flush in the United States, and Mr. Bryan and other prominent members of his party, who remembered, and could not forget, the crime of '73, were looking around them to see how, and in what manner, they might bring the country back to Jeffersonian simplicity. Among other things they hit upon was the high cost of indulgence in the national pastime of banqueting. The nation, under Republican misrule, so they claimed, was suffering from extravagance. Gradually from the time of the Civil War on, plate tickets had been advanced until now one could not sit down at a banquet short of anywhere from \$2 to \$5. Next to bringing a free people around to the understanding that their liberties could be preserved only at a ratio of 16 to 1, the most urgent question they were called upon to decide was whether they would return to the simple life of the Jeffersonian period and refuse to pay more than a dollar a plate.

Dollar banquets for a time became all the rage. The leaders of the luxurious and extravagant Republican party did not dare raise the limit. To have done so would have imperiled the chances of McKinley and Prosperity. The standard-bearer of the G. O. P. was himself proud to be found banqueting at the reduced rate. Economy and plain living got such a hold upon the Republican candidates and leaders, indeed, that, to the mortification of Mr. Bryan and his associates, they were frequently discovered by an enraptured public sitting on soap boxes and eating from a dinner pail.

That was less than twenty-five years ago. To be exact, it is only about twenty-two years since the toastmaster at the average banquet invariably opened the speaking part of the program by congratulating the committee that had succeeded, Gentlemen, in getting up the splendid dinner of which we have all partaken so heartily this evening at a price which brings banquets within the reach of all. Only twenty-two years ago that he would rise and say that we are fortunate in having with us this evening a gentleman who might, if he chose, sit down to a board groaning under all the luxuries of the Orient, but who has just declared

himself better satisfied with this evening's dollar dinner than with the most sumptuous meal he ever ate at Delmonico's.

Only about twenty-two years ago—and during last winter banquets were held all over the United States at which the hat-takers in the gentlemen's anteroom thought that guest mean who handed out less than a dollar as gratuity. Only twenty-two years ago and a war on to boot—and there were banquets given in various parts of America last spring which cost no less than \$20 a plate. It is now midsummer and the matter is not pressing, but one wonders, as one must, when the restrictions regarding wheat, and flour, and sugar and so on are brought to one's attention, also when the new taxation on which the Ways and Means Committee is engaged is brought to one's attention, whether it would not be a good idea if Congress should make provision before the snow flies to place all banquets for the coming winter under government control. There could be no objection to this in patriotic circles if everything above \$1, or, better still, everything above 50 cents, taken in by banquet managers were seized by the federal authorities and turned into the Treasury to help pay the cost of the war.

Notes and Comments

AT LENGTH, it is said, the federal government is going to do something to prevent Washington house landlords from rent profiteering. Just what will be done, is unknown. Sometimes it has seemed to government employees in Washington that if their salaries were turned over to the landlords on condition that the latter would allow them enough weekly for food and carfare, a long step would be made toward the correction of a great social abuse.

CRITICS at the front need not concern themselves with finding out "which of the Allies did most of the fighting" in recent operations. It is enough to know that each did its part bravely. There is a suggestion of German mischief-making in comparisons, where all have been ready to give, and where so many have given, everything they possessed on earth for the common cause. Valor is not monopolized by any nation or by any race.

REFERENCE has been made, now and then, to the kind of reading most in favor in the British training camps, and the pleasing fact has in this way become known that the soldier boys of the mother country have been better disposed toward the solid than toward the merely entertaining. Observations made at Camp Sherman, in the United States, show very nearly the same result. On a Sunday not long ago, of the books issued, forty-six were fiction and sixty-seven non-fiction. The selections, as a rule, indicated that the borrowers were capable of exercising taste and discrimination. The war service of the American Library Association makes it possible for the library of every contingent to accompany the men to France. This, as The Dial suggests, is a great improvement upon the old style of camp followers.

A GREAT deal has been made in certain quarters of the dealings of Mr. Hearst with Bolo Pasha and Count von Bernstorff. As a matter of fact, however, it is quite easy to prove a good deal too much in this respect. In order to prove anything against Mr. Hearst it would be necessary to prove that he knew the truth about Bolo, and nobody has yet attempted this. Numbers of people, in short, were deceived by Bolo, and this has not been held to incriminate them in any way. As for Count von Bernstorff, he had quite a distinguished visiting list in Washington, so that Mr. Hearst, as far as he is concerned, can congratulate himself in being in very good company.

IN THE Neue Freie Presse of July 3, 1909—that is at a time of complete peace—appeared a description of a sitting of the Reichsrat which may explain the reluctance of the Austrian Government to an opening of Parliament in the midst of war. This really amazing description begins thus: "L. blew his trumpet, F. had brought a pair of cymbals with him, H. and his fellows belabored a drum; the air was filled with the shriek of whistles. A section of the Czech Agrarians . . . banged their desks. . . . Suddenly a Free Socialist deputy dashed at L. and tried to wrest the trumpet from him. A few German Agrarians also pressed toward the Czech benches and overwhelmed the Czech Radicals. Thereupon the Czech Agrarian S. jumped over the benches and made for the German deputies. He was collared and a regular battle began. . . ." The scene increased in violence, according to the Neue Freie Presse's description, until the very fortissimo of pandemonium was reached. But even the drum and the cymbals period is enough to make stout hearts quail.

EVEN though, for the present, the demand for purposes of war is too great to allow of the use of aeroplanes and pilots for minor purposes, there is no harm, in fact it is extremely exhilarating, to hear of what could be done in the way of long-distance flying. For instance, Mr. C. G. Grey, editor of the Aeroplane, says that there is nothing to prevent a flight to Sydney being made tomorrow, if the government thought it worth while to make the experiment. The flight would be London, by way of Marseilles, Rome, Greece, Cyprus, Palestine, Baghdad, Calcutta and the Malay Archipelago. As for a flight to the American continent, Mr. Grey expects that, certainly before the end of the year, a journey between Newfoundland and the West of Ireland will have been accomplished.

THERE may be some doubts as to whether the Kaiser was back of the I. W. W. in the United States. On this point the evidence in some places does not completely connect. But there is no doubt whatever as to the I. W. W. being back of the Kaiser. It did everything it could for him while it could do anything, and the National German-American League could not do more than that.